THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)

J. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 Water street,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON,

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

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CITY ITEMS.

Iron City Commercial College, and National Telegraph Institute.

J. W. JENKINS, A. M.,
J. C. SMITH, A. M., } Principals.
ALEX. COWLEY, }

First College Building, corner Penn and St. Clair streets.
Second " " Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth st.
Third " " Nos. 86 and 88 St. Clair street.

Arrivals for the week ending August 19, 1865:

J. B. Davidson, Green Castle, Franklin co., Pa.
Wm. Sanderson, Conemaugh, Cambria co., Pa.
Samuel Swartz, Harrisburg, Dauphin co., Pa.
A. H. Smith, Smithfield, Fayette co., Pa.
W. L. Burkhermer, Lewistown, Mifflin co., Pa.
J. G. Dugal, Carlton, Wayne co., Ohio.
S. M. Thompson, Hollyoke, Butler co., Pa.
J. W. Blanchard, East Liberty, Allegheny co., Pa.
S. C. Davis, East Liberty, Allegheny co., Pa.
L. M. Hamilton, Meadville, Crawford co., Pa.
C. M. Derickson, Meadville, Crawford co., Pa.
Hugh McElroy, Pittsburgh.
H. H. Whitridge, Eaton, Ohio.
J. M. Whitehill, Piney, Clarion county, Pa.
J. D. Barkley, Somerset Furnace, Somerset co., Pa.
S. D. Andrews, Midway, Fulton co., Ill.
E. Osborn, Bun, Bureau co., Ill.
S. Carper, Buta, Bureau co., Ill.
John Sawcel, Waterloo City, DeKalb co., Ind.
D. Randall, Solon, Johnson co., Iowa.
G. Hobsen, Solon, Johnson co., Iowa.
Wm. Dodds, Allegheny City.
Wm. W. Schwenk, Lock Haven, Clinton co., Pa.
J. Martin, Malta, Morgan co., Ohio.
G. A. Gillespie, Malta, Morgan co., Ohio.
J. H. Cotter, West Manchester, Pa.
G. C. Damon, Springfield, Clarke co., O.
Marcus Jenkins, Prospect, Oneida co., N. Y.
W. H. McCullough, Mt. Joy, Lancaster co., Pa.
E. W. Learned, Troy, Bradford co., Pa.
M. Bigger, Xenia, Greene co., O.
J. L. Little, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. Nugent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For circulars or information concerning the college, address JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Excitements Extending.

The last reported being in the Dry Goods Market, and threatening to excel the memorable excitement of last spring, the present one being produced by exactly similar causes—increased demand and short supply. It will be remembered how Western merchants, waiting for bottom prices, delayed their usual purchases until these having been reached they rushed to the market in great numbers, only to find a short supply and constantly advancing rates, an experience which we feel certain will be theirs for the present season. Those jobbers who have been wise and have prepared for the emergency can, if they choose, realize large profits. Prominent among these we are pleased to say is one of our city firms, the Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. This firm has incurred great expense in possessing itself of every facility for taking advantage of the market, through purchases from Agents, Jobbers and Importers in the Eastern sales-rooms of members residing in New York, and also for the accommodation of a largely extended trade at home. Remembering how, under the same circumstances last Spring, they used the advantage thus possessed by means of an immense stock bought at bottom prices to increase their popularity and prospective rather than present profits—that is, by increasing their trade, regarding this as of more value than large profits on smaller sales, we predict that, having the same opportunity, to the same end, and encouraged by the past, they will not be slow to make the same improvement of it. Buyers from the whole trade, as well as retail, should remember this and use their earliest opportunity to make their purchases, as their stock is now complete in everything pertaining to the Dry Goods and also Notion trade, they having recently fitted up rooms for the exclusive accommodation of the Notion business.

Good Reasons for Doing So.

Trusting that it will not be an invasion, as I do not want to impose upon the public confidence, I shall again insist on calling attention to a thing in which nearly every person is interested. However much it may be regretted that thousands annually of our fellow beings are doomed finally to lose their teeth from misfortune and neglect, and while many yield cheerfully to this last resort, very numerous are they who, for the want of courage, suffer for days and years with hopelessly decayed and aching teeth. And here I wish to say, do not let a dear tooth be pulled if it could be filled and saved. But where disease has made it necessary, they should be removed. Come and have them out, without pain, under a safe and easy process. Some of our citizens have been to New York City to have their teeth extracted under this pleasant method, under the impression it could not be had in Pittsburgh. I might have saved many person from such a long trip to a painful office for that purpose any time during the last two years. And as I am yet a stranger to so many people of this community, (though I have been with you for the last seven years,) I desire to enlist the confidence and interest of many with whom I am not yet acquainted, through the influence of the referring to my well-known citizens, and trusting I have put a proper estimate upon this useful agent, will say you can be accommodated at any hour, as I have it constantly on hand. Also, a fifteen dollar set of teeth given for ten. *Reference*—Dr. H. Coffey, Dr. Speer, George Wilson, ex-Mayor; J. B. Lyon, W. K. Nimick, J. Verner, President Citizens' Passenger Railway; A. J. Thompson, Alexander Speer, A. Bradley, S. McKee, of Oakland; Rev. I. C. Pershing, and Mr. Harbaugh, of Sewickley Place, 246 Penn street. C. Sill.

Irving Collegiate Institute,

A Select Classical School for Ladies and Misses, corner of Beaver st. and Stockton Av., Allegheny. Fall session commences Monday, Sept. 4th. Location unsurpassed. Rooms large and elegantly furnished, with ample ground attached. Number of pupils limited, and none but those of the most unexceptionable character and habits admitted. No teaching or discipline by assistants. For admission apply in person, to the Principal, Mrs. E. A. Smith, on the premises.

Western University.

The Fall Term will open on September 4th, with very superior advantages for imparting instruction. Catalogues at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s Book Store, Wood street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

Sold by Dr. J. M. Patton, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street, is a most delightful preparation for the hair, and we are pleased to learn that it is coming into very general use. The Doctor also keeps a full supply, as the well-known Drug Store, of Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicines.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The oldest faculty to be found connected with any female school. Next term of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

Pittsburgh Female College,

Fall term commences Tuesday, August 29. In buildings, faculty, patronage and general advantages this college is unequalled by any ladies' school in the State. Special advantages in music. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing for catalogue.

Base Ball.

There will be a match game of base ball between the Lincoln and Enterprise Clubs, this (Monday, August 28,) after noon, at 3 o'clock, on the grounds of the latter club, West Common, Allegheny.

Spectators are especially requested not to touch the ball during the game.

The Sale of Lots at East Liberty.

It must be remembered, comes off this afternoon. The excursion train will leave Pennsylvania Depot at 2 o'clock precisely, returning at 6. Scats free.

King of Pain

Is sold, wholesale and retail, at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot. No 84 Market street.

Go to Pittock's News Depots,

Main street, Oil City, and Holmden street, Pithole City, for the COMMERCIAL, and late New York dailies, weeklies and monthlies.

Get a good cigar at Pittock's news depot, Oil City.

Sheet music, stationery, late novels, photographs, &c., &c., at Pittock's news depots, Oil City and Pithole.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

The favorable situation of Beaver for schools is admitted. Prof. Taylor, in his Young Ladies' Seminary, offers the best possible literary and musical advantages.

The King of Pain

Can be procured at the following druggists in this city: N. McClarran, corner Diamond and Market streets; Charles H. Super, corner Penn and St. Clair streets; B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Wood street; Dr. Geo. Keyser, Wood street; or at Dr. McBride's office, St. Clair Hotel.

Another Cure.

PITTSBURGH, August 27, 1865.—This is to certify that I have been suffering with a pain in the breast, and was in so much pain that I thought I would die every minute. I tried everything I could hear of—even went into the hospital—but did not get any relief until I used Dr. McBride's King of Pain, and, by following the Doctor's directions, am now permanently cured. May every one go to Dr. McBride and get cured. JOHN FINN.

A Wonderful Cure Effected

By the King of Pain. Read the evidence:

"Some three years ago, the small-pox broke out in Harrisburg, and for many weeks I was in constant attendance upon patients afflicted with this most loathsome disease. The duties I was compelled to perform impaired my health very seriously. My liver failed in its usual functions; disease of the spine followed, and my kidneys were also affected. Add to these afflictions a constant constipation of the bowels, attended by severe headache, and the reader can judge of my situation. With such a complication of diseases I was still compelled to work, and was only enabled to do so by the constant use of purgative medicines, which I have steadily taken for fourteen months, in the vain hope that they would eventually bring my system to its normal condition again. I heard of Dr. McBride performing miraculous cures with his King of Pain, but I doubted its efficacy in my case; still, as 'drowning men catch at straws,' I called upon him, and a few minutes after a single application my headache disappeared. Encouraged by such a marvelous cure, I used his King of Pain internally, and this 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1864, I am again a sound man. The kidneys, bowels and spine are as sound in every respect as they were years ago, and I am able to do a full day's work, and sleep after it as well as the healthiest day I ever saw. I reside in Cunsinger's Row, North st., Fifth Ward, Harrisburg. JACOB ZEIGLER."

"CITY OF HARRISBURG, PA., ss: Before me, William Kline, an Alderman of said city, personally came Jacob Zeigler, who, being duly sworn, saith that the facts set forth above are just and true. Sworn and subscribed August 20, 1864. WM. KLINE, Alderman.

"Witness: U. J. JONES."

The King of Pain.

PITTSBURGH, August 28, 1865.—B. L. Fahnestock has made arrangements with Dr. McBride for his celebrated King of Pain, where the trade can be supplied. Druggists everywhere will please take notice. J. J. McBride.

Dr. McBride

Will tell any person their disease without asking any questions.

Dr. McBride's Rooms

Are at the St. Clair Hotel. Entrance on Penn street.

King of Pain Cures Neuralgia

In five minutes.

Wholesale Agents

For the King of Pain, Kunkle & Bro., Harrisburg, Pa.

A Complication of Diseases Cured.

The patient who gives the following testimonial was afflicted with a diseased liver—the fountain-head of a multitude of afflictions—but did not know what was the matter with him. It is presumed that the physician had skill enough to detect the seat of the disease but his remedies failed:

HARRISBURG, August 15, 1864.—This is to certify that for a long time I have been sick, emaciated and enfeebled to such an extent that I could neither eat nor sleep, with violent pains constantly racking my entire system. I could get no relief from physicians and I was almost in despair, when I accidentally got hold of Dr. McBride's King of Pain, which cured me in two days. It has literally restored me from the jaws of death. Instead of going down to the grave, as I thought I was doing, I have gone down to work, can eat a full and hearty meal, and sleep comfortably. I believe today that Dr. McBride's medicine is the best ever invented, and that it will do all he claims for it. JOHN RICE, State street, and late of the Keystone Shops."

The Doctor has in his possession over one thousand certificates from soldiers in the different camps of the Northwest and West, whom he either permanently cured, or relieved of pain arising from chronic diseases or local affections contracted in the service of the country.

The King of Pain.

PITTSBURGH, August 28, 1865.—B. L. Fahnestock has made arrangements with Dr. McBride for his celebrated King of Pain, where the trade can be supplied. Druggists everywhere will please take notice. J. J. McBride.

Fever and Ague Cured.

AUGUST 21, 1865.—I had been suffering with the chills and fever very badly, and Dr. McBride's King of Pain has cured me up, and given me energy and strength. MYRTLE MCCLEAN, Purdy's Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. J. J. McBride can be consulted at his rooms, St. Clair Hotel, fronting on Penn street, Pittsburgh.

To the Public.

AUGUST 21, 1865.—I have been troubled with the liver complaint and chronic diarrhœa. I have tried everything I could think of without receiving any benefit, until I heard of Dr. McBride. I am happy to say that I am improving rapidly under his treatment. May other persons who are suffering go at once and give him a trial. ALONZO BILLINGS.

To the Afflicted.

Will remain only a few days longer. Dr. McBride, the great King of Pain, finds it impossible to leave an afflicted people who have acted so generous, and respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh that he has made arrangements to stop in this city six days longer. Can be consulted at the St. Clair Hotel, Room No. 82.

Rheumatism Cured.

AUGUST, 21, 1865.—My daughter could not walk or do anything at all, with the pains in her hips and knees. I tried both doctors and the patent medicines I heard of, without receiving any benefit, until I bought a bottle of Dr. McBride's King of Pain, and by using it two days, she is now able to walk without the slightest pain. May God bless him—may he do others the same good. THOMAS WRIGHT, Eighth street, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh.

AUGUST 21, 1865.—This is to certify that my wife has not been able to work or get about for one year, with the rheumatism and liver complaint, and shortness of breath. I tried everything I could hear of, and a great many doctors, without receiving any benefit, until I heard of Dr. McBride's King of Pain, and by following the directions three days, my wife is like a new person. She can now attend to her work, and is improving rapidly every hour. ADAM SHIPLEY, No. 12 Liberty street.

Dr. McBride can be found at his rooms, St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh.

The King of Pain.

PITTSBURGH, August 28, 1865.—B. L. Fahnestock has made arrangements with Dr. McBride for his celebrated King of Pain, where the trade can be supplied. Druggists everywhere will please take notice. J. J. McBride.

Twenty-six Thousand Certificates

Of cures in one year for the King of Pain.

King of Pain

Cures Neuralgia in five minutes. Can be had of N. McClarran & Co. Also, at Chas. H. Super's, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

Do Not Fail to Call

Upon Dr. McBride before he leaves, as he is certain to do you good.

King of Pain

Cures liver complaint, or palpitation of the heart; also purifies the blood and regulates the kidneys. Keep it in your families. Sickness comes when least expected

King of Pain--Dyspepsia Cured.

One of the worst diseases to which the human family is liable is dyspepsia. It not only disqualifies man from the pursuit of business or pleasure, but it makes life itself a burden. Read the following wonderful cure:

"HARRISBURG, August 15, 1864.—To whom it may concern: Dyspepsia, in its most malignant form, had almost reduced me to a living skeleton, and I was one of the most miserable men that walked the streets of Harrisburg. I had used all the known remedies, as well as prescriptions from the most eminent physicians, without deriving any benefit. Happening to pass the corner of Fifth and Market streets, I saw Dr. McBride, and, after listening to his remarks, I concluded to give his King of Pain a fair trial. I have done so for the last twelve days, and I am now able to work, can eat anything the appetite craves, sleep well, and am a now man in every sense of the word. Every person afflicted with dyspepsia should give it a fair trial, for since it has wrought such a quick cure, there is no question but that others will find it a 'Balm in Gilead,' to drive away disease.

"P. S.—On the 10th day of September, 1863, I was exempted by the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment. I am now received by the surgeon as in perfect condition, and able to do any kind of duty becoming a soldier. JOHN WEAVER."

"CITY OF HARRISBURG, PA., ss: Before me, an Alderman of the city of Harrisburg, Pa., personally appeared John Weaver, who, after being sworn according to law, did depose and say that the matter set forth in the above statement, to which he has subscribed his signature, is strictly correct and true. BENNY PEEPER, Alderman.

"CITY OF HARRISBURG, PA., August 24."

The King of Pain.

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And Still Another Wonderful Cure

By using the King of Pain:

TO THE PUBLIC.—My wife has been unable to do any k ind of work for over three years. Her greatest trouble was chronic diarrhœa and liver complaint. She was reduced to seventy six pounds in weight, when I heard of Dr. McBride, and, by following his directions for the past two weeks, my wife has gained thirty eight pounds. She now weighs one hundred and fourteen pounds. She says that she feels better and stronger than she has been for three years.

P. S.—I have tried nearly everything, without receiving any benefit heretofore. James Wilson, No. 85 Ledlie street, Allegheny.

King of Pain

Can be had of Dr. McBride, St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Lost.

Lost, on Saturday, August 26, between the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Penn street, a pocket book containing a sum of money and a check. The finder will please return the same to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and receive a liberal reward.

Lost.

Lost, on Saturday, August 26, between the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Penn street, a pocket book containing a sum of money and a check. The finder will please return the same to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and receive a liberal reward.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Johnston in Baltimore.

The Death of General Crocker.

Horrors Elicited in the Wirz Trial.

Freedmen in South Maryland

Effort to get Hunter out of Limbo.

Governor Brown, of Ga., in Washington

RETURN OF PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

Muster-out of General Officers

Pardon Seekers Rebuked by the President.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 28.

General Joseph E. Johnston.

Of the rebel army, has received permission to spend fifteen days in Baltimore on a visit to his sister, the wife of Dr. McLena, a wealthy citizen of that place. He has accordingly arrived there, and is quietly living with his sister.

General Ewell

Received to-day similar permission from the War Department, and has gone over to Baltimore.

Colonel Cummings,

Of Philadelphia, late of the Army of the Potomac, has been appointed Governor of Colorado, vice John Evans, of Chicago.

Colonel E. Norris.

Of Cincinnati, came on here to settle up some old matters connected with his regiment. On entering the War Department the Colonel was informed that he had just been made a brevet Brigadier General. He has, however, one leg less with which to bear up under the honor than when he entered the service.

Gen. Crocker

Died this morning at half past nine, of brain fever. Mrs. Crocker is expected here this evening. Gen. Crocker resigned a cadetship at West Point, and took the legal profession instead. He gained some celebrity in Iowa as a lawyer, and at the breaking out of the war entered the service in the 13th Iowa, from which he rose to his present rank. He commanded a division during the Vicksburg campaign. His health induced him to offer his resignation, which, however, the Secretary of War declined to accept, giving him instead a protracted leave of absence. After a sojourn of several weeks in New Mexico, Gen. Crocker, believing his health sufficiently restored, came to Washington for active service, where he again fell sick, with the above mentioned fatal result. The relations existing between Gen. Grant and the deceased have been particularly friendly, the commanding General regarding him as one of the best officers in the service.

General Horror

Are the only words which can describe the sensations in the court room of the Wirz Commission, to-day, at the development in the testimony that our prisoners had been inoculated with syphilitic virus instead of vaccine matter, in the Andersonville hospital.

The Freedman's Bureau

To-day received a report from an officer sent on a tour of investigation through the Lower Maryland counties, showing the condition of the Government farms. There are three of these farms, containing nearly three thousand acres, cultivated for the Government by the freedmen. Over thirteen hundred acres are under cultivation, exclusive of the gardens of the people. One hundred and seventy acres are planted in wheat, six hundred and thirty in corn, two hundred and forty-eight in tobacco, two hundred and forty in oats, seven in potatoes, and four acres in beans. There are one hundred and thirty-six people reported on the farms, one hundred and twenty-one men, two hundred and nineteen women, and two hundred and three children under fourteen years of age. These are divided into two classes, laborers and dependents; the first class includes one hundred and sixteen men and one hundred and twenty-one women, who are self supporting; the second, five men, eighty-nine women and two hundred and three children, who are not. In addition to the regular farming operations, over one thousand cords of wood have been cut, piles cut and drawn, and wharves built at the landing-places, buildings repaired, fences built, &c. A saw and grist mill are also being put in running order, which, when completed, will supply every need of the people. The people are in good condition, and very well contented. All are well-clad and tidy, and their persons, clothing and homes neat and clean. The Commissioner says: "I found but one case of concubinage. There is no minister among the people or within reach, and a desire to have one was expressed by all with whom I conversed. On all of the farms schools are in operation under the auspices of the New York society of Friends, which has created school houses at its own expense. The attention and interest evinced by the pupils is remarkable, and great progress has been made by them in the common branches of study under the supervision of Mrs. O'Brien, whose efforts in behalf of the freedmen are animated, gratuitous and practical. Large amount of clothing, &c., are received from benevolent sources, and materials manufactured into garments under her direction by the women. Two sewing machines have been procured, and the more capable of the colored women are being taught the use of them. The returns of government property are complete, and with the system in operation there can be no loss or waste. The condition of the farming utensils are in perfect order. The spirit of the people in the vicinity of the farm is decidedly hostile, and almost any outrage is likely to be committed. In speaking of the condition of the farms, Lieut. Dark remarks: I was much pleased with the care and neatness of everything about the buildings and fields, so superior to what is found on the lower Maryland plantations generally. Indolence and shirking are rare, and are punished by a stoppage of wages, and scarcely ever does the punishment require repetition.

Mrs. R. M. T. Hunter is here seeking the release of her husband, now confined in Fort Pulaski.

The sudden death of Mrs. Gen. Hovey, daughter of the late Caleb B. Smith, will delay the General's start for his new mission to Peru.

Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is in town, seeking pardon.

The President's family returned from an excursion to Fortress Monroe this morning.

Considerable ill feeling is developed in consequence of the mustering out of a large batch of Major and Brigadier Generals. The officers of the regular service thus deprived of their volunteer rank say they don't object to it, but think the rule ought to be uniform, or that the retentions in high volunteer rank ought to be based on gallant service in the field. Men are retained as Major Generals who have never seen service, or have only succeeded in making their names synonymous with disaster, while wounded veterans are returned to their low rank. It is understood, however, that a large number of other volunteer officers will be likewise speedily reduced.

The *Chronicle* tells the following story:—We hear that among the crowd of applicants for pardon, who thronged the President's mansion yesterday, was a man who had a letter to the President, from a distinguished politician to the following purport: That the bearer was a poor man, who was not possessed of five hundred dollars, which he understood was necessary to obtain such a document, and trusted to the generosity of the President to grant the pardon. In language and manner never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it, President Johnson declared that the letter was a gross and utterly unwarrantable outrage, not only upon himself, but upon every member of his household, even to the lowest page in attendence. He ordered the man to be shown to the door. How any gentleman could so far forget himself, as to expose himself, and his probably innocent client to such deserved and stinging rebuke, we are at a loss to imagine.

A GOOD OIL STRIKE.

EXPLOSION ON PITHOLE CREEK.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, August 26.

The Porter Well, on the Farren farm, near Oil City, recently struck, is now pumping forty barrels daily.

The boiler attached to the engine of Well No. 64, Holmden Farm, Pithole Creek, exploded on Thursday, killing one man and burning fifty barrels of oil. W. G.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Further Damning Disclosures.

Examination of Dr. A. W. Burrows.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The Wirz Commission met this morning, and after the reading of the record of yesterday Dr. A. W. Burrows, who having heretofore been sworn, identified a certain paper offered as evidence in the hand writing of Joseph H. White. The Judge Advocate accordingly moved to amend the first charge on which the prisoner is arraigned by substituting the name of J. White as one of the prisoners with whom the defendant is charged with conspiring to cause the death of Union prisoners.

Mr. Baker objected to the motion to supply the misnomer. He argued that the prisoner was arraigned on the charges by order of the President, and that till the original authority should supply the deficiency, no further testimony could be received affecting Dr. White and the prisoner at the bar.

The Court overruled the objection, when the name of Dr. White was crossed.

Mr. Baker said that the name of John H. Winder, also, appeared as one of the alleged conspirators. The fact was, however, notorious that Winder is dead; therefore, this is sitting here trying a man not in existence. He moved to strike out the name of Winder.

The Judge Advocate: "Do you appear for Winder?"

Mr. Baker: "No."

The Court: "Do you hold that Winder is on trial?"

Mr. Baker: I hold that Winder, who is dead, cannot be tried for conspiracy.

The Judge Advocate—We have not been informed that Winder is dead.

Mr. Baker—It is a notorious fact, of which the world has taken cognizance.

The Judge Advocate—Counsel will please not make dead men's names figure in this case.

Mr. Baker—I must pursue the course laid down in books or must stop.

The Court—Go on.

The examination was further continued when the Court interrupted the counsel by saying, "Here is another letter altogether unbecoming, just handed in."

Mr. Baker—I beg the Court's pardon.

The Court—You beg pardon? It is granted.

Mr. Baker—I hope you will not hold me strictly to rules.

The Court—Say nothing about that, but go on.

The cross examination was again resumed, and on finishing, the witness interrogated the witness, who said the rebel force at Andersonville was between 20,000 and 30,000. The fuel for them was cut by a large force of colored men. There was enough to supply our men for a like purpose. Witness gave as his honest opinion, that if there had been proper food, clothing, and other supplies, from 75 to 80 per cent. of the deaths might have been prevented. In the dispensary, he said he had seen some of the supplies which had come from Baltimore, such as dried beef—say two or three hundred pounds—and some Bologna sausages. He saw several boxes of clothing, but did not know who owned the stuff, nor anything of the clothing. Once or twice a little of the dried beef was brought in, but it did not afford each man in the ward laid up comfortably. The witness did not know what the remainder of the beef and sausages.

Robert H. Kellogg, sworn. Said he was captured on the 25th of May, 1864, and was one of their prisoners; was taken to Andersonville. This was the 30th of May, 1864. The only other prisoners there, at the time, were those who had been brought from Bell Island, Libby prison, and other points. They were ragged and destitute of clothing. Many were nearly naked and totally unprovided with blankets, having sold their blankets. The men were mere skeletons; the prison appeared to be crowded, though thousands were brought there afterwards; the men were in a terrible condition; they had no opportunity to keep clean; there was very little soap; the men would get smoked over the pine fire while cooking, and for want of water did not remove the stains this smoke made. The nights were cold when he first went there, but as the season advanced the weather became intensely hot; there were twenty-one rainy days in the month of June; the prisoners were not supplied regularly or sufficiently with fuel; sometimes a squad would be allowed to go out to bring in pine rails to make a fire; sometimes the rations furnished were raw, with no wood to cook them; the number of deaths from the dead line was death; he remembered seeing a man who was shot for this cause by a sentinel; if any one crossed from prison to the swamp he would be shot at; once he stepped to the brook to wash his hands, when a sentinel fired at him; the piece missed its object, and he soon got out of the reach of danger.

Mr. Barker objected to a question asked by the Judge Advocate, saying somebody was hurt, not killed, and therefore somebody must be hung.

The Court rebuked the counsel, saying that such remarks were excessively improper, and there was a remedy to prevent the repetition of them.

The objection of the counsel was not sustained by the Court.

The witness said that he did not remember whether the man shot was killed that day or not. The quantity as well as the quality of the rations were irregular. Some days they got nothing at all. Some days a short allowance, and on others there was a full quantity such as it was. Forty-two men died on the ward on which he belonged, were unable to stand when ordered to form in line by the sergeant. This inability to do so arose principally from scurvy and diarrhœa. Their limbs were contracted and therefore they could not keep their feet. The brook running through the prison was exceedingly filthy. The surface of it was covered with green. We often went into it barefooted. Nearly three hundred out of four hundred who accompanied him to Andersonville, died in a few days after they were paroled. The 24th New York battery, captured at Plymouth, were nearly annihilated at the prison.

The Commission here adjourned till Monday.

Railroad Accident.—Man Killed.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Henry G. Whealon, Councilor at Law, of this city, was instantly killed yesterday, by being run over by a New Haven train near Yorkville. It is supposed he attempted to cross the track as the train was approaching. He was a lawyer of ability, and was well known at the bar here, and in Albany as a man of distinguished eloquence. He was, for several times, the district attorney of Albany county, and served several sessions in the State Legislature from that county.

Steamer Sunk.

MONTREAL, August 26.—The steamer Spartan in running the Lachine rapids to-day, struck a rock and commenced sinking. Her passengers were landed safely.

Highly Interesting.

A. H. STEPHENS TO BE RELEASED.

First Bale of New Cotton.

Five Hundred Dollars for a Pardon.

Earnings of Boston Postoffice.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Death of General Crocker.

The Muster-out of General Officers.

Mexico and the United States

NEW YORK, August 26.—The *Commercial* special says that the President will probably order the release of Alexander H. Stephens. Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, is in Washington, on business connected with the reorganization of the State. General Lee will avail himself of the provisions of the recent order to leave the country.

The first bale of new cotton arrived to-day from New Orleans. The steamer Guiding Star brought twenty-five hundred bales of cotton from that port.

A special to the *Evening Post*, dated Washington the 24th, says: Preston King has town, and it is predicted by certain politicians from New York that important changes are about to take place. A change is anticipated in the Surveyorship, notation being the declared policy of the President.

A Washington dispatch says: Crowds of applicants for pardon thronged the President's house yesterday. There was a man who brought a letter to President Johnson from a distinguished politician. It was to the following purport: That the bearer was a poor man, who was not possessed of five hundred dollars, which he understood was necessary to obtain such a document, and trusted to the generosity of the President to grant the pardon. In language and manner never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it, President Johnson declared that the letter was a gross and utterly unwarrantable outrage, not only upon himself, but upon every member of his household, even to the lowest page in attendence. He ordered the man to be shown to the door. How any gentleman could so far forget himself, as to expose himself, and his probably innocent client to such deserved and stinging rebuke, we are at a loss to imagine.

A Postmaster General has made a contract for carrying the mails from Virginia City to Helena, in the Territory of Montana, one hundred and fifty miles, three times, or oftener, a week.

The President has recognized Adolph Rosenthal as consul at Milwaukie for the Duchy of Dessaw: K. Y. Fleischer as vice consul of Sweden and Norway for Wisconsin, and Alexis D. Stolpi as vice consul of Belgium for California, at San Francisco, for the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, and the territory of Washington.

A Boston dispatch says, the statistics of the Boston postoffice for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1865, show a net profit, over all expenses, of $85,000. The gross receipts were $400,000.

There are rumors more or less general that the Secretary of the Treasury intends offering to exchange the remaining seven-thirty Treasury Notes into bonds. The rumor states the amount at $200,000.

A Washington dispatch says: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day decided that the amount of personal property subject to legal tax under section 123, is determined by the clear value of the property, and that where the clear value is the amount remaining after the payments of the debts and expenses of the administrator, and that any of the property rebels is the fruit.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker.—Was a medical student when first called into the service of the war, had been licensed since he was mustered out on the 7th of December last. The witness passed between Gen. Grant and the deceased, who were particularly friendly, the commanding General regarding him as one of the best officers in the service.

General Horror

As the only words which can describe the sensations in the court room of the Wirz Commission, to-day, at the development in the testimony that our prisoners had been inoculated with syphilitic virus instead of vaccine matter, in the Andersonville hospital.

The Freedman's Bureau

To-day received a report from an officer sent on a tour of investigation through the Lower Maryland counties, showing the condition of the Government farms. There are three of these farms, containing nearly three thousand acres, cultivated for the Government by the freedmen. Over thirteen hundred acres are under cultivation, exclusive of the gardens of the people. One hundred and seventy acres are planted in wheat, six hundred and thirty in corn, two hundred and forty-eight in tobacco, two hundred and forty in oats, seven in potatoes, and four acres in beans. There are one hundred and thirty-six people reported on the farms, one hundred and twenty-one men, two hundred and nineteen women, and two hundred and three children under fourteen years of age. These are divided into two classes, laborers and dependents; the first class includes one hundred and sixteen men and one hundred and twenty-one women, who are self supporting; the second, five men, eighty-nine women and two hundred and three children, who are not. In addition to the regular farming operations, over one thousand cords of wood have been cut, piles cut and drawn, and wharves built at the landing-places, buildings repaired, fences built, &c. A saw and grist mill are also being put in running order, which, when completed, will supply every need of the people. The people are in good condition, and very well contented. All are well-clad and tidy, and their persons, clothing and homes neat and clean. The Commissioner says: "I found but one case of concubinage. There is no minister among the people or within reach, and a desire to have one was expressed by all with whom I conversed. On all of the farms schools are in operation under the auspices of the New York society of Friends, which has created school houses at its own expense. The attention and interest evinced by the pupils is remarkable, and great progress has been made by them in the common branches of study under the supervision of Mrs. O'Brien, whose efforts in behalf of the freedmen are animated, gratuitous and practical. Large amount of clothing, &c., are received from benevolent sources, and materials manufactured into garments under her direction by the women. Two sewing machines have been procured, and the more capable of the colored women are being taught the use of them. The returns of government property are complete, and with the system in operation there can be no loss or waste. The condition of the farming utensils are in perfect order. The spirit of the people in the vicinity of the farm is decidedly hostile, and almost any outrage is likely to be committed. In speaking of the condition of the farms, Lieut. Dark remarks: I was much pleased with the care and neatness of everything about the buildings and fields, so superior to what is found on the lower Maryland plantations generally. Indolence and shirking are rare, and are punished by a stoppage of wages, and scarcely ever does the punishment require repetition.

Mrs. R. M. T. Hunter is here seeking the release of her husband, now confined in Fort Pulaski.

The sudden death of Mrs. Gen. Hovey, daughter of the late Caleb B. Smith, will delay the General's start for his new mission to Peru.

Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is in town, seeking pardon.

The President's family returned from an excursion to Fortress Monroe this morning.

Considerable ill feeling is developed in consequence of the mustering out of a large batch of Major and Brigadier Generals. The officers of the regular service thus deprived of their volunteer rank say they don't object to it, but think the rule ought to be uniform, or that the retentions in high volunteer rank ought to be based on gallant service in the field. Men are retained as Major Generals who have never seen service, or have only succeeded in making their names synonymous with disaster, while wounded veterans are returned to their low rank. It is understood, however, that a large number of other volunteer officers will be likewise speedily reduced.

The *Chronicle* tells the following story:—We hear that among the crowd of applicants for pardon, who thronged the President's mansion yesterday, was a man who had a letter to the President, from a distinguished politician to the following purport: That the bearer was a poor man, who was not possessed of five hundred dollars, which he understood was necessary to obtain such a document, and trusted to the generosity of the President to grant the pardon. In language and manner never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it, President Johnson declared that the letter was a gross and utterly unwarrantable outrage, not only upon himself, but upon every member of his household, even to the lowest page in attendence. He ordered the man to be shown to the door. How any gentleman could so far forget himself, as to expose himself, and his probably innocent client to such deserved and stinging rebuke, we are at a loss to imagine.

Loss of the Brother Jonathan.

ONLY SEVENTEEN PERSONS SAVED.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The *Alta Californian*, of San Francisco, of the morning of the 21st inst., has been received by private hand. It contains the following important news:

Crescent City, July 30, via Jacksonville August 25.—The steamer Brother Jonathan struck a sunken rock off St. George's Point eight or ten miles west of here at 2:30 P. M. to-day. All on board were saved, except seventeen persons, including children. Boats have gone to the rescue, but there are no hopes of saving more. Two boats swamped alongside of the ship and three boats were left on board. The following are the names of those saved: James Patterson, 1st officer; David Ferrell, steerage steward; Henry Miller, baker; Patrick Linn, fireman; Wm. Lowry, fireman; Wm. E. Shield, waiter; Stephen Moran, waiter; Mrs. Mary A. Treadle, Mrs. M. Beauford and child, and four children; Mrs. Martha Stott and child, and four colored women.

The boats have all returned, without having seen anything of the steamer. They gave up all hope of saving more passengers. Officer Patterson reports that Brigadier General Wright had a life preserver in his hand when he was last seen.

The Pirate Shenandoah.

CHICAGO August 26.—A San Francisco telegram of August 3d says: The following vessels have been destroyed by the pirate Shenandoah: Piemmor, J. Howland, Nassau, Brunswick, Jas. Mowry, Waverly, Martha and Congress, all of New Bedford, The Favorite, Martha Wood, Covington, of Warren, and the Neil and James Mowry were bonded to carry the crews belonging to the vessels destroyed to San Francisco. All the foreign vessels were captured in the vicinity of Behring's Strait. The last seen of the Shenandoah she was steering Southward towards St. Lawrence Bay. The Nile saw other vessels burning after leaving the pirate. The crews of the vessels captured were plundered of everything valuable. Another dispatch, dated the 18th, says: No news of importance. The war steamer Saranac went on the 16th to cruise for the pirate

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.

FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.

FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.

FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham,

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

Spiritualism as a Religion Entitled to Protection.

Judge J. W. EDMONDS, of New York, has published a card in the *Herald* in reply to the reflections of that journal on himself and other prominent spiritualists in connection with COLCHESTER, the spiritual medium, who was convicted of jugglery last week in Buffalo. The Judge denies that he was one of COLCHESTER'S counsel, and says that when he was solicited to become so, he refused because he believed him to be a medium for pay, one who sold God's trust for money, and of whom he did not hesitate to say that he should regard it as fortunate, if the result of the trial should silence him forever as a medium.

He says that it is a too common error that spiritualism is regarded as being founded and dependent upon the external, or what is termed the physical manifestations. A greater mistake cannot be made. It is possible for a man to produce the externals of spiritualism without any apparent mortal agency; but that does not establish a connection between such manifestations and true spiritualism. He adds:

> If spiritualism depended on that alone, it would not be of a moment's consequence to intelligent minds. But when through those instrumentalities comes an intelligence which reads your inmost secret thoughts, which tells you of the long past of which you are ignorant, but which you afterwards learn to be true, and which prophecies of the future which subsequent events realize, then arises the question to the well balanced mind, whence comes this intelligence? What matters it whether it comes through the knuckles of a Colchester? The great question is, whence comes it?

Judge EDMONDS presents an idea which is entitled to much respect, and is in the sense:

> "There are in this country and in other countries hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands of persons, of intelligence which reads your inmost secret thoughts, which tells you of the long past of which you are ignorant, but which you afterwards learn to be true, and which prophecies of the future which subsequent events realize, then arises the question to the well balanced mind, whence comes this intelligence? What matters it whether it comes through the knuckles of a Colchester? The great question is, whence comes it?
>
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> "There are in this country and in other countries hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands of persons, of intelligence and intelligent as I am, and who have formed opinions, as I have, on personal investigations, who fully believe in the reality of spiritual intercourse; who receive its teachings as a consolation amid the trials of life, and who, amid the difficulties of infidelism of the day, accept it, as I do, as a religion most dear and reverential. And do you suppose that we are to be driven from any cherished and consolatory faith by sentence of a jugglery of a man of whom the best that can be said is that he is an imperfect and unreliable medium?"

While we do not pretend to enter upon a defence of spiritualism, we regard it as our duty to defend the right of its advocates to believe in its doctrines. By them it is regarded as a religion whose teachings afford consolation to them in the trials incident to human life; and as such it is entitled to the same protection which is afforded to the other known religions of the day. Intolerance in religion is opposed to the American idea of freedom of thought and action, and no one can participate in it without throwing open his own religious creed to the opposition of others. It is no justification of an attack on spiritualism to say that its teachings and manifestations are ridiculous and absurd, because they are not understood by those who do not believe in them. Other received religions hold to the doctrines of the Trinity of the Godhead, Immaculate Conception and Transubstantiation which are beyond the power of the human mind to comprehend, and yet we hold that people who place their faith in them should not be held up to public ridicule and derision. Spiritualists claim that they number in this country from a million to a million and a-half—a number certainly large enough to establish their right to be regarded as a religious sect, entitled to all the protection and respect universally accorded to other denominations.

Instead of regarding the decision of COLCHESTER as a judicial decision against the truth of spiritualism, it should be understood, as it really is, as the conviction of an individual for imposing upon the credulity of people who professed to have communication with the other world, and to do wonderful things as the medium of supernatural spirits; whereas, it appeared on his trial that he assumed the character of a spiritual preacher, or medium, which he was not, as a cloak for the sleight of hand tricks of the magician. Realizing that to come out openly as the prestidigitators of the day do, and profess to deceive the public, would have left him liable to the variable success which attends that class of showmen, and he determined to make success more secure by claiming to possess the supernatural powers belonging to a recognized religious sect. This is a most unjustifiable act for assuming the office of a preacher in order to prostitute and debase a religion is the judgment of every honest person; but in the case of COLCHESTER we recognize a different view. He was convicted of duping and deceiving the public, and instead of punishing him for his fraudulent practices, his punishment, if any is inflicted, will be for not taking out a license to legalize his frauds. The verdict says in effect, "The defendant fraudulently professed to be a spiritual medium, whereas, in fact, he is a mere mountebank. We justify him in his impositions, and do not object to his efforts to bring into disrepute the faith of a religious sect; but in our opinion he should have legalized his frauds by paying into the Federal treasury the sum of money charged for a juggler's license, and because he failed to do so we find him guilty of giving prestidigitatorial entertainments without a license." We think that the jury committed a grave error. COLCHESTER is either a spiritual medium or he is not. If he is, he comes within the law which exempts religion from taxation, and he should not be required to take out a license any more than the ordained minister of any other religious denomination. If he is not, he is an impostor, and instead of his entertainments being legalized by a license, he should be punished for his desecration of religion. Religious tolerance is a vital element in the American character, which will not allow the forms or spirit of any religious faith, whether it be Romanism, Protestantism or Spiritism, to be prostituted and debased in any manner.

THE British pirate, the *Shenandoah*, is the true representative of the British character. Although we have JEFF. DAVIS in confinement, and the South disarmed, the British ally keeps on fighting. To say that the pirate ship is on her own hook, impelled by nothing but the idea of gain and revenge not essentially English, would be preposterous. Everything about her is English; her purpose is English, deliberately conceived, and systematically and persistently executed. She is as much a British idea, executing the British will, as any ship that floats. Every American ship she destroys is scored in the British book of gain, and when she is lost or taken, if she ever is, she will be purely a British loss.

WE have heard a great deal about the wonderful vigilance of the New York Detective Police, but the case of KETCHUM must silence, for a long time everything of this sort. He seems to have made no attempt to evade detection, but went nearly everywhere and did nearly everything (except peddle his forged certificates), the same as before his *disappearance*: but the sharp-eyed police could not see him, although he frequently saw them. Wonderful police!

A HOPEFUL SIGN.—The verdict of the jury in the case of the Housatonic Railway disaster, by which ten lives were lost, was that the accident was in consequence of the "culpable negligence, want of caution and care" of the President, Superintendent and conductor. In England such cases end in the culpable persons being punished.

THE Copperhead is true to his faith, if nothing else. In the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention he did his best to keep soldiers off the ticket, and was successful, till the soldiers, adopting the tactics learned in fighting open rebels, rallied and carried the day with a charge.

SOME of the ministers in St. Louis and various sections of Missouri have given notice that they will not preach if they must take the oath prescribed by the new Constitution. Since the oath is one to which no true or loyal man should object, it is suggested that the community will not lose much.

IT has been suggested that the New York Board of Brokers having cut the Evening Stock Exchange, nothing is wanting but that every respectable man should cut the Board of Brokers, till it reforms itself.

The Pennsylvania Democracy.

The proceedings of the late Democratic State convention are now before us. We have already announced the fact that for the offices to be filled at the approaching election they nominated two soldiers; but we did not know then that the soldiers achieved success only after an obstinate contest. The strongest opponent of Gen. DAVIS for Auditor General, was the present incumbent, Mr. SLENKER, who with forty-one votes on the first ballot, led the General, and obstinately held his own until the third ballot, when the General was declared nominated. Mr. BARR, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, the present Surveyor General, made a very determined fight for renomination, having no idea of yielding his office to one of "LINCOLN'S hirelings," on the first ballot he had forty-four votes, while his principal military antagonist, Lt. Col. LINTON had only twenty-three. On the second ballot he scored fifty-five, making his greatest flight, but on the third Col. LINTON, with the aid of heavy reinforcements, renewed the charge and gallantly carried the nomination, receiving seventy-five votes to Mr. BARR'S fifty. During the past four years the soldiers acquired a way of their own of conquering rebels and Copperheads wherever they found them, and it seems that it did Gen. DAVIS and Col. LINTON good service in the Convention, enabling them to "carry the war into Africa," and to finally achieve success. We hope that our neighbor of the *Post* will submit to be "reconstructed" after his defeat at the hands of Col. LINTON, with a better grace than his Southern friends do after their defeat by the Union army.

The resolutions are such as were to be expected. They were the production of Judge BLACK, who as Attorney General under President BUCHANAN gave an official opinion against the right and power of the General Government to prevent the Southern States from breaking up the Union. No man in Pennsylvania is better qualified to give a truthful exposition of modern Democracy than Judge BLACK, and we think the Convention did well in selecting him for that duty. The resolutions declare that the Pennsylvania Democracy are and always have been in favor of the Union, and that when the war occurred they "sustained the Federal authorities in good faith." The quotation we have just made is a sufficient commentary in itself on the declaration it contains, and we need not show its absurdity. They pledge the support of the Democracy to President JOHNSON as long as he does the things they indicate. That resolution is framed in a very uncertain manner. They committed themselves to the President in great haste some time ago, expecting him to throw himself into their arms incontinently. But he has not shown a disposition to yield to their dictation, but obstinately insists on doing things in his own way. The Democrats have realized their mistake, and the resolution was so written that they can withdraw from their uncomfortable position as soon as a fitting opportunity occurs.

Negro suffrage is emphatically denounced; great love for the soldier professed, which they gave the lie to immediately after by fighting him to the bitter end; a revision of the revenue law and equalization of taxes demanded; the Democratic press endorsed and complimented, and the MONROE Doctrine re-affirmed, while the Tariff, the great question affecting the industrial interests of Pennsylvania, is entirely ignored. This is most significant. While the Democracy of other States are declaring emphatically and strongly in favor of Free Trade, the Democracy of this great Commonwealth acquiesce by maintaining a studied silence upon the question. Pennsylvania, of others, more vitally concerns our material interests. As the Union Convention took a bold and manly position in favor of protection to American industry, the silence of the Democrats can only be taken as an evidence of their hostility and a craven fear of the manner in which the people would pass judgment upon its declaration. The issue is just as well made up, however, and we do not fear the result.

Can the South be Trusted?

Exception is taken by the Richmond *Republic* to the opinion expressed by the Pennsylvania Union Convention, that "the people lately in rebellion cannot be entrusted with the political rights which they rejected by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, and incorporated them in constitutional provisions." The *Republic* contends that the resolution of our State Convention "prejudges the case on insufficient and inconclusive data," that "no elections have been held in the South to afford a proper test of the loyal spirit of the people," that "there have been no general elections involving general ideas," that in the "elections, as in Virginia, "the people have not been informed except to a partial extent," in Richmond, "of the construction the Government would put upon the voting," and the belief is expressed that "the October election will result in such a manner as to entitle our Virginia people to a reversal of the judgment pronounced by the Pennsylvania Convention." And the *Republic* furthermore expresses the opinion, that as "to securing to 'all men their inalienable rights,' Virginia has gone as far as Pennsylvania."

It gives us pleasure to record so positive and encouraging a belief by a journal so intelligent and loyal as the *Republic*. While we are disposed to trust it as to some parts of Virginia, we must be permitted, without some better evidence than we have at present, to be less sanguine than is the *Republic*, as to the loyal spirit and trustworthiness of the people of the South.

There is one aspect of the case which is highly encouraging, which is, that the people of the South are coming to know what they must do, and are coming to understand what surely will be the consequences of a failure. It must be conceded that in some parts of Virginia, at least, there is an improved tone and a sincere disposition to do right. There is substantial evidence of this in the withdrawal from the field of unacceptable candidates and the apparently cheerful submission to the conditions imposed by the President's plan. In no other quarter, however, is any such spirit manifested. Mississippi, on the contrary, not withstanding Presidential congratulations, seems disposed to do just as little as she can. What she has done towards accepting the results of the war, *has been under the sharp admonitions of President Johnson to Governor Sharkey, reminding him of promises that must not be broken, of conditions that must be fulfilled.*

The halting course of Mississippi and the indecisions in other States, it is well known, have gone far to exhaust the patience of President JOHNSON, and to bring him to the conclusion that the South must have a longer period of probation than his plan originally contemplated. In thus reviewing his policy, the President is faithful to principle, and acts in perfect accord with public sentiment. The elections to take place may change the prospects; but as the case stands at present, there is no disguising that "the people lately in rebellion" stand but a poor chance for some time to come of being trusted with the management of their own affairs as they did before the rebellion.

The Unpatriotic Position of the Democratic Party.

We look in vain through the proceedings of the Democratic State Conventions for a single word reminding the people of the South of their duty towards the Republic. Not a word do we find admonishing the South of the necessity of accepting the ideas established by the war; not a word about punishing treason; no sincere rejoicing over the triumph of the Union, nor the abolition of slavery,—but a cold acquiescence in the result of the war, protestations against the burthens imposed by it, ending with a bill of indictment against the faithful public servants who are doing their best to have traitors punished, and the grand principles fought for and won by our armies established as the policy of the Government everywhere. We mean no injustice to the so-called Democratic party, we intend not to misrepresent their position, and we believe we do not when we thus set forth their action. Theirs was the work of complaint and opposition throughout the war, which being ended in complete triumph, they now as then continue to talk and act as though some great wrong was intended, some great hardship had been imposed, to throw off which the party was called on to put forth all its energies. A position so unpatriotic as this is perfectly consistent with the doctrine of the Chicago platform, that the war was a failure, and that it was our duty to seek peace on any terms.

An Appeal in Behalf of Jeff. Davis.

It is reported that forty thousand females of Mississippi have petitioned President JOHNSON to pardon JEFF. DAVIS. The right of petition is a sacred one, but, in view of everything, this petition is little less than a deliberate insult to the President. If it is a true indication of the reason and loyalty that exist in Mississippi, if it truly reflects the animus of the people of that State, the fact is not an encouraging one; nevertheless, it is important to know it. Although the President congratulated the Mississippi Convention on abolishing slavery, and repealing the ordinance of secession, we suspect he has nevertheless come to the conclusion that the State will bear watching for some time to come. A community that first and foremost ask for the pardoning of JEFF. DAVIS cannot be regarded as authorizing high expectations.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.—The evidence renders the case of the accused utterly hopeless. There can be no motive for introducing more, except to expose the cruelties of the rebels and connect the leaders therewith, which last we presume will be done.

"Domestics."

The ladies, we hope, either the mistresses or maids, will not regard us as intruding upon their prerogative, if we speak a little on the subject which occupies so much of their consideration.

One of the prominent, if not the principal one, of the cares and perplexities connected with house-keeping arises from the condition of domestic service. This is different in our country from that of any other, and from this difference, although it is accompanied by many and great advantages, spring most of the troubles to which we allude, and which afford the theme of many a sorrowful and sympathetic talk among our fair countrywomen. Here, the domestic servants—the only ones who go by that name—are chiefly females, employed in doing what is familiarly denominated "house-work." Men servants about the house are comparatively rare, and still more rare as personal attendants. The American idea does not embrace this relation. The young women, or they are all young who occupy the place of domestic service, do not expect to continue in that position all their lives. They expect to be wives, to have families of their own, to have "help" of their own. And these expectations are so often, may so generally realized, and the transitions in accordance with them are so constantly going on, that our domestics do not get the class character impressed upon them, as in other countries. Another thing, among us, tends in the same direction. Here, they are not employed in so great numbers together. They are but one or two in a place, few families having more, and few being without any. They also receive better wages for their labor than in other countries, and this works directly and indirectly, along with the other causes mentioned, to impress upon domestic service the character which it bears in our country.

We need not say that that character is such as to occasion trouble and perplexity to the ladies who occupy the honorable positions of heads of the domestic bureaus. It would be presuming, perhaps, too much, to offer counsels tending to obviate the difficulties of the case. But we venture to suggest, as a mitigation of them, patience, supported by kindness and forbearance. The frequent changes of domestics, that occasion so many embarrassments and complaints, we consider to be unavoidable, as several causes conspire to produce them. The fickleness, not of the sex, but of the race, in a country of such free hopes and aspirations, leads to many changes. Temper, not female, but human, causes others. Matrimony swells the number. Caprice leaves its place, incompetency loses it. All this on the one point. On the other, oppressive exactions, severity, fretfulness, parsimony have been known to result in the absenteeism of domestic officials. The custom of making engagements by the week is, at once, an occasion of change and consequence of its frequency. The early period of service is necessarily experimental. Both parties are on trial, and, consequently, both have their critical eyes opened to their fullest extent. If the experiment be unsatisfactory, for whatever cause and whichever party, a separation ensues, and both parties are at sea again, the one looking for a place and the other for a "help." The frequency of change divests it of the inconvenience that attends it in other countries, inasmuch as what is called a "character" from the last employer is not required of a person seeking a new one.

On the whole, we consider the case incapable of much amelioration, or, at least, of any rapid improvement. The condition of domestics among us is better than in any other land, not only in wages, but in position, labor and general consideration. And our lady housekeepers, although their domestics may sometimes try them some trials and some talk, are yet endowed with a sufficient stock of forbearance and energy to maintain their administration of household affairs, while BIDDY is in the kitchen and when BIDDY goes away.

The Friends of Labor and Prosperity.

The question of protecting American industry from the encroachments of the cheap labor systems of the Old World, is a vital one in Pennsylvania. It comes home to every man, woman, and child in the State. In our mountains and valleys nature has stored vast riches, requiring only that labor should be protected to make them our own. Whenever we have had this protection, labor has had employment and good wages. Our forges and mills have kept their fires burning, and the clangor of machinery has resounded through all our valleys. Withdraw this protection, the fires have gone out, and all has become silent. The question to-day is, which shall we have? Unfortunately, it has entered into the party politics of the country, the Union party being unequivocally for protection, the Democratic party being now, as ever, the party of free trade. The Democratic State Convention of last week, though urged by every motive to pronounce for protection and prosperity, kept silent, which was acquiescence in the destructive doctrine of free trade—the pet theory of the South, the touch-stone of Democracy.

The issue is before the people. The South wants free trade that she may be independent of the North, and trade direct with her faithful ally, England. She wants not to see us prosper. To take advantage of this, the Democracy of the North oppose protection, and form a league against the skill, capital, and labor in which the North is so rich and the South so poor.

A Loyal Candidate in Virginia.

MARTIN MEREDITH LIPSCOMB, who has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Richmond District, says in his card that he is "a plain working man—a mechanic," and that never during all the dreadful years just past has there been one pulsation of his heart "which has not been true to the Union and the glorious banner of our common country." He was one of the three Union men who obtained possession of the body of the gallant cavalry officer, ULRIC DAHLGREN, and buried it in a humane manner. We fear that he is too good a Union man to receive an elevation at the hands of that people.

THE statement by General Schenck, that the question of negro suffrage did not trouble the President at all, that it was "a question for the future and for the South itself to deliberate upon," and that the interest of the Union party being disturbed by a discussion of the subject, is unpleasant to the radicals—*follow*.

And equally "unpleasant" to the Democratic leaders, who have been disappointed in the attempt to make the suffrage question the issue.

THEY have got into a snarl in Chicago over the Board of Trade celebration, on account of the way invitations have been issued. The *Times* pronounces the management disgraceful, "a fact felt and acknowledged by the best people of the city." It says the celebration will be a failure, as it should be, for the credit of the city.

PERSONAL.

The friends of Edwin Booth report him as determined not to appear in public again. Others express the hope that he will appear.

The Cleveland *Leader* of Saturday reports unfavorably on Gov. Brough's case. His medical attendants thought that one of his legs must be amputated to prevent the spread of the gangrene. But the operation was not performed because of the excessive inflammation in the limb. It will be necessary, if performing such an operation may pass away.

A jeweler in New York has just manufactured a magnificent present for Mrs. General Grant. It consists of a comb, ear-rings and brooch. The comb is made to represent the twigs, leaves and acorns of the oak tree—the twigs and leaves being of frosted gold and enamel, and the acorns cut from the wood of the famous, but no longer existing, apple tree at Appomattox Court House, under which the terms of surrender of Lee's army were agreed upon. The ear-rings represent two acorns, and the brooch a cluster of leaves and acorns.

The Richmond *Republic* says that after the surrender of General Lee his son, William H. F. Lee, without loss of time, repaired to the White House, determined, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, to attempt to make a crop of corn. Three young men, formerly of his command, attended him; a German and an Irishman and two negroes, who subsequently added to their force. They began ploughing on the 29th of April, and have made a splendid crop of corn, estimated at one thousand five hundred bushels.

Moses Thomas, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Philadelphia, died on Friday, after a lingering illness—aged eighty-eight years. He was one of the earliest publishers in that city, and was an early friend and correspondent of Washington Irving. In the year 1818 and subsequently, he was publisher of the "Analectic Magazine," Irving acting in the capacity of editor. In this periodical appeared from time to time the lives of many of our military and naval heroes, accompanied with portraits, which are still issued by lithographers. Mr. Thomas also published the first American edition of Scott's "Waverly," and numerous other valuable works.

SALT LAKE papers notice the arrival of a train from Leavenworth only eleven months and twenty days out. The train started with flour for the troops at Salt Lake, but was harassed by Indians during the fall of 1864, frozen in over winter, and didn't thaw out till very late. They ate up the flour and some of the mules, and arrived among the Saints very much used up and disgusted. Considering that the contractors will have to pay for the flour and get nothing for carrying it, their speculation is very much like that of the Ohio hog dealer who returned from market only consoled with having "had the company of the hogs down."

THE Iowa Copperhead State Convention adopted the candidates of the "Soldiers'" Convention, and ratified its platform, except that portion in favor of the constitutional amendment. Colonel Thomas H. Benton, jr., has accepted the "Soldiers'" nomination for Governor.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

John E. Jenkins, the Union candidate for Mayor of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was elected by a majority of forty-one on last Tuesday.

A grand firemen's tournament takes place at Port Huron, Michigan, September 13th and 14th, to which the firemen of other States and Canada are invited.

The Crimean war lasted twenty-two months. During its course 95,455 French, 22,182 English, 2,194 Piedmontese, 35,000 Turks, and 630,000 Russians perished—780,000 human beings in all.

The Cleveland Herald asserts that there is more coal oil manufactured in that city than in any other city in the United States, Pittsburgh excepted. It secures the entire Western trade in this article.

The London *Mercury* says that "cholera may be completely averted, and, when developed, cured by the persistent application of the spinal ice bag along the whole spine so long as any symptom of the disease continues."

The New York *Herald* offers a prize of $1,000 for the best original American story of at least three hundred and fifty pages, usual novel size, and one of $200 for the best satirical poem of four hundred lines or more, on the follies of the day. Both to be furnished before October 1st.

A St. Louis paper says that accounts from almost every county of the tobacco region of Missouri agree that the growing crop has sustained great injury from the late rains. The commission merchants are receiving many doleful letters.

Grand Master Wintersmith, of Kentucky, has issued an appeal to the leading men of the Masonic Order in the United States, calling a convention to meet in Louisville, on the second Monday in October, to aid in bringing back the old harmony between all sections of the Union.

A Richmond letter states that trade in that city was never before so dull as at the present moment. The crops, however, are represented as flourishing, and two months from now, it is predicted, Virginia will abound in all the provisions necessary to make life comfortable.

The Oberlin, Ohio, College furnished eight hundred and fifty students to the army, and of the one hundred and sixty-six gentlemen who belonged to the College Department at the beginning of the war, one hundred have since been in the army.

The large steam flouring mill of Barnhart & Co., one of the principal manufacturing establishments of Wooster, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th inst. A large quantity of flour, two thousand bushels of wheat were totally destroyed.

The people of Port Washington, Ohio, are out *en masse* after a snake thirty-two feet long and eight inches in diameter, which milks their cows and devours the rabbits and other small animals of the vicinity. The serpent is said to be an escaped one from a menagerie in that county some ten years ago.

A cast has been taken of Dr. Pritchard, the Glasgow poisoner's head, and it is stated by the phrenologists that the animal part of the brain was fully four-fifths of the whole. A gentleman eminent in the art of reading bumps, is said to have remarked that he had only known one head of a sane person to equal it in its unfavorable development.

The San Francisco market is unsupplied with a single invoice of crude or merchantable oil from the lands of that State, but 200 oil casks were being shipped to the lower coast stencilled "Stanford for the purpose of being filled with crude Petroleum at the reported flowing wells, situated in San Buenaventura. As an evidence of probable success in procuring oil in its vicinity, Stanford Brothers are erecting a coal oil refinery in San Francisco, with a capacity of 1000 gallons per day—a hopeful sign.

The Norfolk papers report that a meeting was held there on Monday last, in order to take steps for the establishment of a direct line of steamers from Norfolk to Liverpool. It was stated all that was required was the co-operation and interest of the merchants of Norfolk and her sister cities—that the capital and material are ready. A committee reported resolutions favorable to the enterprise, and it were unanimously adopted by the meeting. The *Day Book* says: "The freight from this city for various sections of Virginia and North Carolina is enormous. A visit to the wharves of the Bay steamers any day in the week will exhibit immense piles of merchandise marked Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Staunton, Clarksville, Farmville, Danville, and various other cities and towns in the State."

DIED:

SHOLIS—On Sabbath morning, August 27, ALFRED SLACK, infant son of James A. and Mary B. Sholis, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock, from the residence of the parents, Knoll street, Allegheny City.

DR. McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
Dr. McBride's King of Pain
Cures Rheumatism in Minutes.
Cures Headache in three Minutes.
Cures Toothache in one Minute.
Cures Lumbago in one Minute.

READ THE FOLLOWING CITY TESTIMONY.

PITTSBURGH, August 21, 1865.—My daughter could not walk or do anything at all, with the pains in her hips and limbs, she suffered so much, but in a few minutes I heard of, without receiving any benefit until I bought a bottle of McBride's King of Pain, and by using it two days she is entirely well. It is the most delightful pain. May God bless him; may he do the same to others. Sold at McCLARRAN'S Drug Store, 85 MARKET st., corner Diamond, near Fifth street. au25

JAYNE'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

Jayne's Expectorant.
Jayne's Alterative.
Jayne's Carminative.
Jayne's Vermifuge.
Jayne's Tonic Pills.
Jayne's Sanative Pills.

Call and get Jayne's beautiful Almanac gratis.
Call and get Jayne's Almanac gratis.
German and English.

At JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner of Fifth Diamond and Market street.
The Great Depot for all Genuine Patent Medicine.
The Great Depot for all Genuine Patent Medicine.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Street.
au28

LOST.

After between the postoffice and the foot of Wood street, a bunch of (four) keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at 54 Fifth avenue. au28-3t

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NEW MUSIC A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONG

Just issued to the times entitled "THE BOYS ARE COMING HOME!" words by Lillie Lovett, and music by Herman Th. Knake. This is among the best of Mr. K.'s many excellent and popular songs. Price 30 cents. Just published and for sale by

WAMELINK & BAHR,
No. 12 St. Clair street.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Phelps, Parke & Co., Pittsburgh, Manchester and Allegheny, until 5, 1865, for the grading of Adams street, from Beaver to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

WM. N. KIRK, County, or
ISAAC STEWART, Street Commissioner

GROCERIES.

50 Bags Prime and Common Coffee;
10 Mats Java Coffee;
100 Barrels Sugars, various brands;
10 Puncheons E. I. Molasses;
100 Bbls Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars;
25 Bbls Porto Rico Molasses;

With a general stock of fine groceries, on hand and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.
No. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin streets. au28

COUNTRY SEAT.

$2,500 will purchase a neat country seat containing one acre, newly fenced, with a two-story dwelling, spring, and an assortment of choice fruit trees. Also, a lot 50 by 150 feet, on Locust street, Glover's place, a short distance from McKee's Rocks and railroad station. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.,
102 Fourth street.

STRAWBERRIES.

Now is a good time to plant Strawberries. Our stock of plants is very large and superior.

We are offering for the first time the variety known on our grounds as

"NO. 700,"

Which for size, productiveness, beauty, profit, and other desirable qualities, is the most valuable strawberry of which we have any knowledge. Our catalogue giving a description of this and all other desirable kinds, with price of plants, will be sent to all applicants enclosing ten cents, or can be had at No. 29 Fifth street.

au26-4tdtw

MODERN MIRACLE.—FROM OLD

and young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the universal voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. It is a perfect and infallible article; cures baldness, makes Hair grow. A better dressing than any other preparation. Softens harsh dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But above the wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. Use it a few times, and, presto, change, the whitest and worst looking Hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the Hair, but strikes at the root, and fills it with new life and coloring matter. It will not take a long, disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the natural color returning every day, and before you know it, the old, gray, disordered appearance of the Hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks. Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it cheap to buy, pleasant to try, and sure to do you good. There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

R. K. SELLERS & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agents. For sale also by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, and by all Druggists. je28-dneod1m,was

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RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly

Superior Rolled Axles.

no15-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS,

ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick, and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh,
HERRON & CO.,
ap24-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

REVOLVERS OF EVERY KIND—

For sale by JAMES BOWN,
178 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, September 4, 1865.
Miss Charlotte Thompson.
au29-6t

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN,

with extensive acquaintance in Pittsburgh, desirous of engaging in some established business, not requiring more than three or four thousand dollars capital. Address J., Lock-box 99, Pittsburgh Pa.
August 28, 1865. au24-6t

SHOE BLACKING.

Arbuthnot's Celebrated Shoe Blacking

A superior article—far surpasses anything, as yet, ever introduced. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 211 Liberty street.
au28-1w S. J. ARBUTHNOT.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN TWO YEARS
Of the celebrated young actress
Miss Charlotte Thompson,
au28-6t MONDAY, September 4, 1865.

NAIL MACHINES FOR SALE.

Twenty-four Nail Machines,

To cut from 4d to 20d, nearly new, improved patterns. Can be seen at Sable Iron Works, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh.
au28 6t ZUG & CO.

FOR SALE

A lot of ground, containing twelve and a half acres, between McKeesport and Crooked Run Station, within a few minutes walk of either point—well calculated for a country residence—with a young orchard of 100 trees; all under good fence, and well watered. For price and terms, apply to J. F. STRVENSON, at the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Works. au24-1w

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FOR SALE.

Three building lots on Webster street; one building lot on Tannehill street; one building lot on Congress street. A court of 18 houses between High and Tunnel streets, Third Ward. The above property will be sold very low.
au28-6td J. S. STRICKER,
Attorney, 145 Fifth street.

NEW OPERA HOUSE,

PITTSBURGH.
Miss Charlotte Thompson's
FIRST APPEARANE IN TWO YEARS, MONDAY
September 4, 1865. au28-6t

LINDEN MINING AND SMELTING

COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, August 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Citizens Insurance Company, corner Market and Water streets.
WM. G. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
au28-2t

OFFICE OF THE DUNKARD CREEK UNION OIL COMPANY, CORNER PENN AND WAYNE STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, August 28, 1865.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

DUNKARD CREEK UNION OIL COMPANY will meet at the company's Office on WEDNESDAY, August 31st, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
au28-2t WM. M. HERRON, Secretary.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Re-examination of Applicants

FOR ADMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE

Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 9 A. M.

au27-3t

BANKERS' CASES,

BANK NOTE BOOKS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
Mason & Hughes' PATENT POCKET-BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
STATIONERY.

BYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
au28-1t 39 FIFTH STREET.

CLOSING SALES OF

GOVERNMENT
Horses and Mules.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction during the month of September, to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:

NEW YORK.

New York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

New York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

Philadelphia, Saturday, September 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.

Harrisburg, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.

Mount Union, Thursday, September 7, 200 Mules.

Indiana, Tuesday, September 12, 150 Horses.

Reading, Thursday, September 14, 150 Horses.

Allentown, Tuesday, September 26, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, September 11, 13, 15, 25, 27, and 29, 150 Horses each day.

Logansport, September 12, 14, and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS

Chicago, September 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 26, 150 Mules each day.

Chicago, September 1, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE

Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.

Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, Tuesday, September 5, 150 Mules.

Trenton, Tuesday, September 19, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Thursday, September 7, 150 Mules.

Baltimore, Thursday, September 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Thursday, September 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS.

Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, September 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brig. Gen., in charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
au28-tu&s2-6t

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS,

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS,
MEDICAL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FAMILY BIBLES, PORT-FOLIOS,
WRITING CASES,
WRITING DESKS,
WRITING PAPERS,
BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES,
PENS, LEAD PENCILS,
AND A GENERAL
Assortment of Stationery,
FOR SALE BY
Davis, Clarke & Co.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
au26 93 WOOD STREET.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1865.

THE FREEDMEN.

Acknowledgment—New Auxiliary Societies—A Meeting to be held in Pittsburgh.

STEUBENVILLE, O., August 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me to acknowledge through your columns the receipt by the hands of your townsman, Rev. W. A. Davidson, whom I have just met here, forty-two dollars for the freedmen's cause, from the Soldiers' Aid Society of East Springfield, Jefferson county, Ohio. I am the more desirous to do so through your columns in the hope that other similar societies, in winding up their affairs, may be led to send their balances to us as this Society did, at Mr. Davidson's suggestion. I am rejoiced to find that some of the towns, outside of Pittsburgh, are beginning to take an interest in this matter. New Castle and Youngstown have both formed efficient auxiliaries, and more recently New Brighton. In the latter place we had a very interesting meeting this week, the results of which will be creditable to that place, and very serviceable to our depleted treasury. We are to have a meeting at Salem on Monday night, and hope for a good time there.

The chief attraction at the meetings we have held lately, has been the single, unvarnished narrative of facts and answers to questions, asked by the audience, of a very plain and unassuming gentleman, Mr. Wilmer Walton, who last summer gave up his business in New Brighton to go and teach those colored people in Tennessee and Alabama. His simple-hearted and unpretending statements have interested all who have heard him. I hope that we shall be able to have within a few days an opportunity for our Pittsburgh friends to hear this gentleman. He has been stationed at Stevensburg, Ala. Mr. W. F. Mitchell, the admirable superintendent of our Freedmen's Schools in Nashville, and other parts of Tennessee and Alabama, will also be in Pittsburgh the latter end of next week, with a number of the ladies about to go out as teachers. He will also be present at the proposed meeting.

There are a number of very suitable teachers very desirous to go. Our ability to send them depends wholly upon the liberality of the friends of this cause. Shall they be kept from going simply from want of funds to send them? I can hardly believe that loyal Pittsburgh will falter now. We ask not a cent to support a single soul in idleness. We ask not anything to buy even food and clothing for the suffering and destitute among the blacks, but simply for funds to send teachers, earnest, Christian women to give them the knowledge for which they are really hungering and thirsting. It will not be a dead, heavy drag. An earnest effort now for two or three years and the work is done. It is of the highest importance that we know very soon how much we can depend on. This is the proper time to send teachers, and I hope all will act promptly without waiting to be called on. Jos. S. TRAVELL,

Gen. Ag't Freedmen's Aid Association of West Penna., Eastern Ohio, and West Va.

Freedmen's Meeting at New Brighton.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A meeting was held on Monday evening last in the Presbyterian Church of this place, which was addressed by Rev. A. B. Bradford, late Consul to Amoy, China. The reverend gentleman presented, in a clear and able manner, the principles on which reconstruction must be based, if permanency and safety to our government and its institutions are to be secured. Nothing short of justice to all—making all equal before the law—can give this permanency, and ensure a lasting peace. That house or that government which does not recognize this fundamental principle is built upon the sand. Those who stand on the side of the oppressor, and against the oppressed, need not expect the blessings of Heaven to rest upon them. "Their glory and their might shall perish." As to social equality, Mr. Bradford said that it did not exist any where that it was governed by tastes, by mental and moral qualities, adaptations and affinities; that plodding, illiterate, and uncultured minds did not associate with, and were not attached to, the literary, the artistic, the philosophic and refined, and *vice versa*. So, the cry of "miscegenation had no existence; that it could exist in the nature of things; that this cry came from the enemies of freedom, in order to divert attention from the grand principles of political and religious equality, and excite the prejudices of the people.

Mr. Bradford was followed by Rev. J. S. Travell, General Agent of the Pittsburgh Freedmen's Relief Association, who gave a rambling, but interesting account of the workings of the Association, and of the good that was being accomplished thereby. He had visited the Southern States, and had witnessed the remarkable progress that was being made by the freedmen of Alabama and Tennessee, in their educational pursuits. He called upon all who had their country's welfare at heart, to co-operate in the good work of raising funds and furnishing teachers for the enlightenment of these ill-treated bondmen, and to aid in placing them in a position to help themselves.

Wilmer Walton, of our own town, was then called upon, and gave an instructive and amusing account of his eight months' experience as teacher among the freedmen of Alabama. This young man, a member of the Society of Friends, has been doing a most noble and self-sacrificing work in this department of Christian philanthropy. He may be said to be "a hero without laurels," so far as the applause of the world goes; but hundreds of the sable sons and daughters of the sunny South-land will hold him "in everlasting remembrance" as their friend and benefactor. The result of his experience and observations goes to show conclusively that our efforts to enlighten and aid these poor people are appreciated in a remarkable degree, and that they seem to have an almost instinctive understanding, even in their present dark condition, as to who are and who are not their real friends. They do not ask to be helped, only so far as to place them in a position to help themselves.

At the conclusion of the addresses, a society was organized, auxiliary to the Pittsburgh Freedmen's Relief Association, to be known as the New Brighton Freedmen's Aid Society, of which Benj. Rush Bradford, Esq., was elected President, and Revs. B. C. Critchlow, Wm. Ely, J. D. Glenn, and Dr. Reeves, Vice Presidents, beside a Board of Managers.

Yours, truly M. A. T.

NEW BRIGHTON, August 24, 1865.

Our Steubenville Correspondence.

Sanitary Condition of the City—Prepare for an Epidemic—The New Hotel—New Coal Shaft to be Sunk—The Union County Convention.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, August 26.

In my last letter to the COMMERCIAL, I referred to the condition of the city at that time, hoping that some action would be taken by the powers that be in regard to the matter spoken of, but as yet I have been unable to see any demonstration on the part of those to whom I referred in regard to cleaning the city. Indeed, some have gone so far as to acknowledge that what LIMERICK, Jr., said in that communication was true, yet at the same time put forth the argument that the city was no worse than other cities in that respect, not excepting *Pittsburgh*. In fact, the argument is that there is no use in washing,—you will only get dirty again. The President of the City Councils, in a card published in the *Herald*, calls the attention of the citizens to the fact that the ordinances of the city call and that it is impossible, and that while that was the case it was the duty of every citizen to see that they were enforced, and report these abominable nuisances to the proper authorities. That the ordinances are full and ample I do not deny. That it is my duty to notify either the Mayor, Marshal, Board of Health, or Street Commissioner, of things that their attention has been called to time and again—"I can't see it." If they can pass along the streets and not have their olfactories disturbed by the stench that arises from some of the ponds and gutters, they must be troubled with bad colds. I am not versed in *materia medica*, but I profess to know the difference between the vapors that arise from garbage and fish brine that has been thrown in the gutters for handiness, and nightsoiling cows. When we look into the matter right in the face, and consider that it has been but a few months since paragraphs appeared in the principal journals of this country and Europe, stating that the most dreadful of all scourges, the cholera, had broken out among the pilgrims to Mecca, then the next thing we hear of is the Russian plague; then again we hear of the ravages of the cholera at Alexandria and Constantinople; next we hear from it at Malta and Gibraltar; then we hear of cases in England and Wales, and in fact it appears from the progress it is making through Europe, that it will not be long until the pale horse with his ghastly rider will be among us. It is claimed, and past history proves it, that the cholera makes its appearance every seventeen years, in 1832, then again in 1849, add seventeen years to that, and you have 1866. I do not claim that cleanliness will absolutely prevent cholera, but I do claim that it will make it to a certain degree manageable, and as this city is exceptionably filthy at the present time, there is no intelligent man will deny that should the cholera visit us in the present impure condition of the city, it would cost us hundreds, and perhaps thousands of lives. It takes time to do all things, consequently we cannot go to work to-morrow, and should be commenced now, and prosecuted vigorously until the city is placed in as healthy a condition as possible.

The new hotel, now in course of construction in this city on the site recently occupied by the old Washington Hall, promises to be, when finished, not only an ornament to the city, but a blessing to the travelling community. It is to be four stories high, with iron front, and will contain some seventy or eighty rooms for the accommodation of guests. The ground floor is to be occupied as storerooms. It is to be hoped that when the originator of this enterprise, R. Cochran, Esq., gets it finished, that it will cause some others of our capitalists to go and do likewise, and let go of their loose change, without choking the eagles.

The Miss Shaft, lately, have purchased the property in the Southern part of the city, known as the Horsefield land, and are about commencing the sinking of a shaft in search of black diamond.

Wednesday being the day announced for the assembling of the County Union Convention, to place in nomination a ticket to be supported by the Union voters at the fall election, there was quite a lively time among the different candidates, but they could not all be nominated, consequently some of them went home deeply impressed with the fact that Republics are proverbially ungrateful, especially when they have to butt against the *Mohawks*.

LIMERICK, JR.

No clue has yet been obtained to the persons who committed the dreadful murder in Cincinnati last Wednesday, nor has the murdered man been identified.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **FOR MORE THAN TWENTY** YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color in any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not stain, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts, oct25-ly

☞ **THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and is the hottest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bankbills all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The most reliable protection from fire now known.

HERRING & CO.'S PATENT HARRIS SAFES,

With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron, the best security against burglars ever manufactured.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray St., New York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
aul-1m HERRING & CO., Chicago.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually; principal payable in three years, or convertible into 7-30 per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & RAHM, WM. M'COUCH, Pittsburgh.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

No. 36 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE, Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

United States Loans bought and sold at market rates. au14-1f

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $300,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the Collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT E. H.	P. C. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. R. NIMICK,	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.

CAPITAL.....1,000,000

ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.

This Bank has been designated a

DEPOSITORY OF THE

United States Treasury,

and appointed agent for the sale of the

7-30 LOAN.

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

my1-4f

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF

PITTSBURGH.

Capital paid in $1,000,000, with Privilege of $2,000,000.

Banking House Cor. First & Wood.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.

Collections made on all accessible points on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of

U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

SAMUEL REA, President.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.

my1-6m

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISCH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY.

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,

jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOWERY SALOON, NO. 48 FIFTH STREET, next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh Pa.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor

ELI YOUNG'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct17-1y

OPEN AGAIN,

S. RHINEMAN'S DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE

No. 67 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season's. oct12-1y

TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER..... C. L. STRAUB..... WM. RUMMEL.

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.

KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Leather.

Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.

Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa

☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF-SKINS. ja28-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.

CHARLES KIEFER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as oak-tanned harness, bridle, skirting and slaughter Sole Leather, waxed upper kips and calf-skins. The highest price paid for all kinds of Leather in rough, for green hides and calfskins, and chestnut-oak bark. Office, 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja28-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Spring, Pit, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Pick Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 Fifth street. je6

C. CADMAN. H. M. CRAWFORD

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries, Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au10-1y

BRANDS AND STAMPS

Cut to Order, in Every Style,

BY

JAMES BOWEN,

136 WOOD STREET

my12

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by

GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
my22 141 Water street.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morse's Azumen Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.

au21-1y

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Gleadon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy22

WM. W. JUSTICE.....JAS. BATEMAN.....WM. HARDACRE

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,

WOOL BROKERS,

122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

my23-3m

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Passaic Rail Mill, offers as selected for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 50 pounds to the yard. jy6

GEO. S. BRYAN..... JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

STEEL & BAILEY,

Stock Brokers,

WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at $2 and under,	2 cents per share.
Do do	$2 and up to $25, 1 per cent.
Do do	$25 and up to $100, 25 cts. pr. share.
Do do	$100 and over, ¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Commercial Broker,

Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,

Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

my26-1y

MEDICAL.

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman.)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield Streets.

oct26-1y-eod

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY and Brazilian TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,

se7 PITTSBURGH.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

NO. 341 CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS

Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Troches, Cerry's Cough Cure, Ramson's Hive Syrup and Pills, Sandout, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonic Ammonia, Retreat Cinabria Hoarhen and Blood Lozenges. dec

SEWING MACHINES.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KANEGIS'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. au30-1y

THE PREMIUM SEWING MA- CHINE.

THE WHEELER & WILSON

Was awarded the

Highest Premiums

At the

BEST & SIMPLEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

At the Fairs held at Paris, 1861; London, 1862; Konigsburg, 1863, and at the International Exhibition, just held at Stettin, Prussia, where ALL THE SEWING MACHINES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA were in competition. Another important fact is this that the sales of this Machine are

Double that of any other Patent.

See the NEW IMPROVEMENTS, and send for a Circular with Price-List, or call at the

SALESROOM, No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

jy30

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MAN- UFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 52 Third street. my1

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS.

Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Suppoiters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD,

98 Smithfield street, near Fifth.

Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH

Successor to

THOMAS MOORE,

Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled

Pure Rye Whisky,

Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195

FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

ma30-6m

COPARTNERSHIP.

FORT PITT FOUNDRY.

WM. METCALF..... ORLANDO METCALF.
JOSEPH M. KNAP..... JAMES O. KNAP.

CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS,

(Successors to Charles Knap.)

Manufacturers of Ordnance,

And all kinds of

HEAVY CASTINGS FOR ROLLING MILLS, BRIDGES, &c.

au7-1m

H. P. ADAMS & SON,

OIL BARREL COOPERS,

And Contractors in Staves, Lumber And Heavy Timber,

SALEM, OHIO

H. M. ROLFE, J. H. SWIFT. JOSEPH DILWORTH, GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.

Office, cor. Water st. and Cherry alley. au15-1y

FINE DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS—Made by Westley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by

JAMES H. JOY,
jy9 186 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT— TWO PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS.

E. D. GAZZAM.

au21-tf

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.

The fine iron-front, three-story warehouse, 24:90 feet, No. 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Fleming Brothers; also, the warehouse, No. 120 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett.

THOS. B. UPDIKE,
aug 19 Manchester Savings Bank.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

806 ACRES COAL,

Pittsburgh Vein,

On the Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles east of Pittsburgh, for sale at a low price. Apply or write to

WM. H. CUSTON,
au24-6t Greensburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets. The same being 58 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 115 feet towards Smithfield, on which there are erected four-two-and-a-half story brick DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of

A. ROESSLER,
jy3-tf 42 Fifth street.

500 ACRES OF COAL

FOR SALE.

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,

With about one Hundred Acres of surface.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Jun6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—FOR SALE.—A well known Negley Run Improved Farm, of about 100 acres, under a high state of cultivation, which has been divided into lots containing from 2 to 12 acres and will be sold as a whole or in parcels, to suit purchasers. The improvements are, a two story frame dwelling, a bank and stone spring house, with an excellent spring of water, not excelled in Allegheny county. There is also a choice variety of fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, &c., &c. A portion of the property is in natural timber, and is well watered by never failing springs and running streams. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
au23 Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—

A block of four new houses, in the Seventh Ward. A bargain will be given the purchaser, as the owner is about to leave the city. Inquire at No. 103 Fourth street. au24-6t

FOR RENT.

A FINE STORE HOUSE and DWELLING, on Federal street, east side, above the Diamond, Allegheny City. Rent low. Both rooms can be used for any mercantile business. The reason why the house is to rent is that the proprietor has gone into the oil business. Apply for terms, &c., to the owner, at the present occupant. Possession given by the 1st of October next. A. C. HAWKINS,

au23-1w No. 156 Federal street.

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 11 feet long 32 inches diameter by

M. DARRAGH & CO.,

Engine builders and oil well manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my3

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estate of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Herron Hill, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one acre each, and a part of the plan of the Deed) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being that vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the healthfulness peculiarly desirable. The natural beauty of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, and always having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes. The Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railroad also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars pass the property every hour and a half. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

W. CAUGHEY BAUGH,
jy5-tf Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVEST- MENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Charles Avery, Esq., deceased, in Allegheny City, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 40 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Gravel Bank in the State. 35 acres finely timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements are a large and commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing, also, one acre of Grape Vines. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, thirteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities, at the Mouth of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the Manufacturing Establishments on the Flats below and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
THOS. M. HOWE, Esq.,
THOS. KERNAHAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19-tf

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE.

On Thursday, August 17th, 1865,

THE IRONTON ROLLING MILL.

IN IRONTON, OHIO, on the bank of the Ohio River, 110 miles above Cincinnati. The mill has 14 boiling furnaces, 4 heating furnaces, 1 large 3 ton Trip Hammer, 1 large Blr. Lerap furnace, 2 heating furnaces for sheet iron, 1 wrought iron hammer, coffee mill squeezer, nailing machine, 1 large forge fire, 1 large 3 ton steam hammer, 2 engines in complete running order warehouse, store house, office, charcoal shed, and coal bank privileges. Rolling Stock, Iron and Nails on hand. The Iron Railroad, the canvas ran around the mill to the river, and the mill is connected by railroad track from. A plan of the mill and survey of the coal banks can be seen at the office of AMPHLET, PETTIBONE & CO., Cincinnati, and at the office of the Ironton Mill, where all necessary information can be obtained.

JOSEPH DILWORTH,
jy20-tf-eod Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell a FARM near Burgettstown, containing about 160 acres, more or less, with a small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME STABLE. It is in a good state of cultivation. The balance is underrated and heavily timbered. A bed of coal 5 feet thick on the Farm is underlaid with an excellent stream of COAL, of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which has been opened sufficiently to prove its quality. It has cut off any amount of limestone, and is well watered with never failing springs. The Farm is within about seventeen miles of Pittsburgh, and may within 20 or 40 rods of it, rather above the bed of the Road, say about 27 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Steubenville Road. For particulars we would refer to WM. McCREERY, Esq., Pittsburgh, to the tenant on the farm, or the subscriber at Florence. S. LIVINGSTON.

au21-1m

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

IN AND NEAR

SARDIS, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO.

Being desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my valuable property situated in and near the town of Sardis, comprising a FARM near Sardis and one mile from the Ohio river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, ninety acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, with young Orchard of choice fruit trees.

A FARM near Sardis, one and one-quarter miles from the Ohio river, containing 120 acres, fifty acres of which are cleared, with young Orchard, and fencing, containing four hundred trees, of apple, peach, plum and cherry species. Also, my

Large Brick Steam Flouring Mill,

At Sardis, containing two run of four feet burrs, engine 12 inch cylinder, 2 feet stroke, 2 double bolting reels. This mill is the middle of a fine grain growing region, and now enjoying a fine patronage. It is completely provided with all modern improvements for running the mill.

In this property a rare opportunity is offered to an enterprising man.

Also, three comfortable DWELLING HOUSES in one of which I now reside.

TWO STORE HOUSES, in one of which I am at present doing business.

EDWIN HORNBROOK,
Sardis, Monroe Co., Ohio.

jy31-1m

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the 24 DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6440 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boiler and Engine to run separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also about Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity for making Five or six Thousand Tons of superior charcoal Iron yearly unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles, are unsurpassed.

Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River all seasons of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools, Oil Facing Mill, Forge and Blacksmith Tools, and Working Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security, and lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, coke, coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, waggons, and other effects, at a fair cash at a fair valuation. Two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third party.

The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, when completed men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.

jy28-10cd

PIG LEAD.

500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure, it is well suited for Glass and White Lead Manufacturers use. For sale by

WM. BAGALEY,
jy30 18 Wood

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON..... J. W. CARR..... D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET,

Third House above Diamond Alley.

se25 PITTSBURGH

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

OFFER

Special Inducements to Buyers,

—IN—

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS;
WHITE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS;
HANDKERCHIEFS AND COLLARS;
RIBBONS AND BONNET SILKS;
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS;
CRAPES, FRAMES, RUCHES;
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS;
TARLETANS AND MALINES;
FEATHERS AND BIRDS;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS;
SILK AND BEAD BUTTONS;
GENTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS;
BRITHY-KNIT GOODS; BALMORAL SKIRTS;
WIRE AND HOOP SKIRTS;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES; YARNS;
WORSTEDS, and a general assortment of

Fancy Goods and Notions.

Their Wholesale rooms will be found well supplied with all the desirable goods in their line. Buying exclusively for cash, we purchase cheap and

OFFER BARGAINS

—AT—

77 and 79 Market Street.

au22

GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL DRY GOODS

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

THIS WEEK,

AT 92 MARKET STREET.

Good Prints, Fast Colors, 25 Cents.

SPLENDID BARGAINS IN

SILKS,

MERINOS,

DELAINES.

au23

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be had on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1865.

OIL CREEK RAILROAD DISASTER.

Seven Persons Killed and Seventy-five Injured.

Cause--Negligence of the Conductor and Engineer.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The appalling accident on the Oil Creek Creek Railroad, on Thursday noon, occurred one mile west of the Titusville depot, opposite the driving park. It appears that the express train from Corry, due at Titusville at 11:45, was running on time and had just rounded the curve at the point indicated, when the engineer discovered a freight train advancing at full speed and within twenty rods of his own locomotive. The express engineer instantly whistled down brakes and leaped with the fireman into the ditch. The engineer and fireman of the freight train also escaped in the same manner. The trains came together with a terrible crash, the locomotive of the express being literally knocked to pieces, and the tender dovetailing into the baggage car and the latter into the express and mail car. Both the express and baggage cars contained a number of passengers and railroad employees, and it was here that the severest injuries were sustained. Conductor Gleason and the Assistant Superintendent of the road escaped by jumping from a side door.

In a few minutes after the accident occurred, hundreds of people from the adjoining oil yards and from Titusville were on the ground, and every effort was made to relieve the wants of the injured. The wreck presented a horrid scene of destruction. The lady passengers were frantic, and the scene for a time was one that it is not desirable for one to witness more than once in a lifetime. The work of extricating the dead and wounded from the forward cars required the cutting away of the sides and decks. As the mutilated and bleeding bodies of the dead and dying were borne away from the scene of the disaster, there was a universal exhibition of horror and execration among the spectators. The testimony of all concurred in exempting the conductor and engineer of the passenger train, and attributing the accident to the employees of the road on the freight train. If the engineer of the latter could have been discovered, he would undoubtedly have been summarily dealt with; but it appears that, as if conscious of his criminality, he fled with precipitation.

The following are the names of the victims of the disaster:

KILLED:—Wm. Baldwin, Cleveland, O.; Gideon Lighthill, Belfast, Allegheny county, N.Y.; Ambrose M. Sedgwick, Corry; Alvin Potter, Groveland, Livingston county, N.Y.; Edgar Clough, Fredonia, N.Y.; Steele Green, Hydetown, Pa.

INJURED.—Frederick E. Joslyn, of Corry, had a bad compound fracture of the left leg. Glass amputated, but the patient is doing well. Randolph Phillips, of Oswego county, N. Y., had his left leg badly contused. The limb will be probably saved. Condition encouraging. Charles Selky, of Buffalo, back injured seriously, though not dangerously; Charles F. Stock—severe bruise of the left leg; Wm. R. Dyer—injury slight.

A coroner's jury was empannelled in the case, the evidence before which revealed that the express train left Corry at the usual hour, and was nearly on time at Hydetown, and had a minute and a half to spare at the time the accident occured. The freight train had just arrived from Shaffer's, and was waiting for the switch near the curve. The conductor of the freight train ordered the engineer to stop and let off the flagman, but the latter disregarded, and the flagman did not get off until the engine was approaching the curve. He had dropped his flag and went ahead of the engine, without any signal whatever, and was only a few rods in advance of the locomotive when the express rounded the curve, and the two trains came together.

The verdict of the jury was that the "collision was caused by the culpable negligence of Joseph Funk, engineer, and Patrick Carey, conductor, as by evidence shown, said Funk and Carey having control of the aforesaid extra freight train, and having neglected to properly flag the line, when the said express passenger train was first and there due and following behind." And the said aforesaid jury, therefore request the Coroner to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the said Joseph Funk and Patrick Carey. The jury cannot separate without expressing their indignation that passengers are compelled to risk their lives on the Oil Creek Railroad, for want of sufficient accommodation in them, in proof of which, *the severe injuries and deaths were confined to those persons who were unable to find seats in the passenger cars.*"

THE WOOL CROP.

Allegheny and Washington Counties, Pa.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

AUGUST 22, 1865.

There is a great improvement in the offerings for wool in Allegheny and Washington Counties, ninety to ninety-five cents being offered for the finest grades, but few lots have exchanged hands at these figures. The great demand for domestic wool will cause the farmers to hold for higher figures. The majority of the farmers are holding at $1 00, and choice lots were offered at $1 20. We think there is no especial necessity for any hurry in selling. There are certain people throughout the country who sell too soon every year. They all commence selling as soon as the buyer makes a bid, and generally at low figures. The demand runs up from staple in a larger proportion than for the last four years, and as this grade of wool is scarce in all the markets of the country, buyers are bidding against each other, and taking all they can get at full current rates. J. C.

STATE ITEMS.

The debt of Bedford county amounts to $15,-859 07.

Judge Thompson, of Jefferson county, Penna., died suddenly at Portsmouth, Ohio, on Friday last, 18th inst.

W. B. Mann, for District Attorney, and F. Carroll Brewster, for City Solicitor, have been renominated by the Union men of Philadelphia.

The 126th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived on Friday evening at Harrisburg, where they will be paid and mustered out.

A large and beautifully finished Masonic Hall, to be occupied by Oil Creek Lodge No. 309, was dedicated in Titusville, on Thursday evening last, with appropriate ceremonies.

Mr. Hart, of the firm of Burtis, Hart & Co., was robbed of $1,800 at the depot in Titusville, on Thursday evening last. It was also reported that the proprietor of the Rush House was assaulted and robbed on the same evening.

Rev. Dr. Bristow, of Louisville, delivered a lecture at Oil City last week on the "State of Society at the South," and wound up his discourse with lengthy remarks on the mineral resources of Kentucky—thus combining business with pleasure.

The trouble in Schuylkill county between the coal miners and their employees still continues, one of the bosses employed by the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company was assassinated Friday morning, while going to his work. Three thousand dollars have been offered for the arrest of the assassins.

Two boys, aged respectively fourteen and sixteen years, met a little girl aged eleven years, in what is known as the "Glades," near Industry, Beaver county, one day last week, and attempted an outrage upon her, but the cries of the girl compelled the young rascals to fly. They were arrested shortly after and held for trial.

Col. Jacob M. Campbell and Lieut. Col. John P. Linton, the nominees of the two political parties, for Surveyor General, are from the same county, (Cambria,) both belonged to the same regiment in the service, and both were unsuccessful candidates before the respective district conferences for the nomination for State Senator.

Dr. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane, has ordered a second billiard table for the use of patients under his supervision. There has been one table in use in the institution for about a year, and its results have proved so beneficial that the additional table was believed to be necessary. The use of billiards for the Insane was introduced two years ago in the Utica, N. Y., Institute, with the most satisfactory results.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.—The London *Medical Times and Gazette* concludes an article on "Child Murder," the topic which, more than any other, just now, is absorbing the horrified faculties of the English public, with the following oracular utterance: "Meanwhile we affirm that illegitimate children will be murdered somehow, and that the only way to hinder it is to hinder the children from being begotten."

The doctor's *remedy* for the disorder of which he furnishes so brilliant a diagnosis, seems to have been postponed to a future number of the paper.

HOW TO PEEL PEACHES.—An exchange remarks truly that the preparation of fruit by peeling for canning purposes has always been a slow and laborious one. There is a process which reduces this trouble to the utmost nothing. Take one pound of concentrated lye to eight gallons of water, bring to a boiling state, put the peaches into a wire basket, dip into the liquid and remove instantly, throw them into a tub of cold water and rub dry. They will be found deprived of the outer covering, and more perfect than if peeled with a knife.

THE cholera in Egypt is subsiding. A letter dated Alexandria, July 28, says the deaths from the disease during the past week, according to the daily official reports, have been only ten, eight, four, two, four, five, four, and the mortality from all causes is not greater than the average at this season. In Cairo the deaths from it or ers each day have been eighty, seventy-two, fifty-four, thirty-eight, forty-eight, forty-five, twenty-eight. A fortnight previously they were counted by hundreds. At Zagazig and also at Tanta the disease has entirely disappeared.

A leading Western merchant, addicted to old Bourbon, was wont to shut himself up in a room over his store "to sleep it off." On one of these occasions he gave his partner special orders not to allow any one to go into his room. "But," said he, hesitating, "if my wife comes down you may let her in—*she's a particular friend of mine!*"

CITY MATTERS.

POISON!

More About Mrs. Grinder.

A Principal in a Bogus Baby Case.

Mysterious Death of Miss J. R. Buchanan.

BODY TO BE EXHUMED TO-DAY.

ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Every incident connected with the life of Mrs Martha Grinder, the alleged poisoner, appears to possess peculiar interest since her arrest. She came to this city about six years ago, from Louisville, with her husband, and rented a house in an obscure alley, near the Point. They appeared very poor at the time, but her husband being apparently an industrious man, their circumstances improved, when they removed to a better house, in Grimes' Court, in Strawberry alley. Here they began to exhibit a better style of living—new furniture was bought and their wardrobe replenished, but owing to a disagreement with their landlord which resulted in a suit before Alderman Donaldson, they removed to Penn street, above Irwin. They afterwards occupied a house in Rosy court, off Liberty street. About a year ago, while occupying the latter house, an incident occurred, which was published at the time in the daily papers, under the caption of

"A STRANGE STORY,"

The names of the parties being suppressed. As Mrs. Grinder was the heroine of the incident, and as it may serve to show the scheming character of the woman, and the boldness with which she executes her plans, a republication of the main facts may not prove uninteresting:

Mrs. Grinder rejoices in the possession of a wealthy relative, Governor of a neighboring State, who had expressed an intention to settle a handsome competence upon her children. Unfortunately for Mrs. G.'s hopes, she had only one daughter, and she was fearful that she would not succeed in securing as large an amount of her relative's funds as she desired. In the course of time, however, it became apparent that Mrs. Grinder was about to be blessed with another child, and her joy knew no bounds. The welcome stranger made its appearance, but in a few hours afterwards it sickened and died. Mrs. Grinder was overcome with grief at the loss of her infant, and the consequent loss of the $10,000 which her relative had promised that she determined, at all hazards, to secure the latter. A poor unfortunate girl, who had been betrayed by a soldier, made Mrs. Grinder's acquaintance, who sent for her, and expressed a desire that she would remain with her until her trouble was over; that she would pay all the expenses, and afterwards adopt the child. The girl consented to the arrangement, when she was removed to Mrs. Grinder's house, but she had not remained in the house long, before it became evident that this arrangement could not be carried out successfully. The girl was then removed to a boarding house in Allegheny, and she continued there, with instructions to have word sent to Mrs. Grinder when the critical hour had arrived. The expected messenger at length arrived, when Mrs. Grinder became suddenly ill and sent for a physician. Another messenger shortly arrived, bearing the unwelcome news of death. Mrs. G., in order to keep up the deception, had the child brought to her residence, where she had it baptized in grand style, the pastor of Christ M. E. Church officiating, who, of course was not connected with the fraud. Everything was in readiness for the funeral, but the fault of Mrs. Grinder. The deception might have been successfully carried out had it not been for the death of the child. The only thing she failed in doing was to pay the girl the price agreed upon, which circumstance led to a settlement of affairs. It is stated that Mrs. Grinder is not mother of the child she claims as her daughter, and that she is paid handsomely for taking charge of it. The story about the settlement upon her child, when she should have one, was made by herself while making arrangements with the girl.

A NEW SENSATION.

A new development was brought to light last night, which will probably fix Mrs. Grinder's guilt beyond all peradventure. A young Irish girl, named Miss Jane B. Buchanan, had been for four years in the employ of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, a widow, who keeps a boarding house on the corner of Liberty street and Evans' alley, when she concluded that the labor she was expected to perform was too severe, and concluded to leave her situation, and go to Philadelphia where her aunt resided. A female friend, hearing of her determination, visited her, and endeavored to prevail on her to remain in the city, stating that she knew of a family of three persons, named Grinder, who were in search of a girl. Miss Buchanan agreed to remain in case she could secure the situation mentioned, and Mrs. Grinder called upon her, and by representations, succeeded in eliciting a promise from her that she would call at her house, and if everything was satisfactory would remain. Accordingly, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., Miss Buchanan had her trunk removed from Mrs. Kirkpatrick's house to the residence of a friend, and then went to Mrs. Grinder's. On Thursday she became suddenly ill, and on Friday was much worse. On Saturday Mrs. Kirkpatrick and daughter visited Miss Buchanan and proffered their services to sit up with her, but Mrs. Grinder said it was entirely unnecessary, as she had formed a favorable impression into the minds of the visiters that Miss Kirkpatrick's sickness was occasioned by too close an intimacy with a young man in the house, and that as the ladies knew that Miss Kirkpatrick's character was irreproachable, they declined listening to the insinuations. Shortly afterwards a young woman who lived next door called upon Miss K. and found her still in bed. Mrs. Grinder giving her declarations, and showing every attention which kindness could suggest. She called at Miss K.'s, for being sick so soon after going to her new place, and when told that Miss Buchanan was throwing up, and when she asked for water it was refused. As the young woman was leaving the house, Mrs. Grinder spoke unkindly of Miss Bill, and reflected strongly against Roberts. On Saturday night, Mr. Grinder told the latter that Miss Buchanan had left her trunk, and took it home with him. The trunk contained a quantity of good clothing together with from $60 to $70 in money, and jewelry and dollars in gold.

Miss Buchanan continued to grow worse, and died on the morning of Monday morning about six o'clock. The suddenness of her death awakened suspicion in the minds of many that foul play had been used, and this suspicion was strengthened by Mrs. Grinder stating that she did not know anything about either the trunk or clothing, and when told that the trunk was at that time officiating was apprized of the occurrence, when he visited the house and made inquiry as to the facts, but as it appeared impossible for the jury to arrive at any definite conclusion in regard to the death, the case was left in statu quo. Dr. Hostetter, who made a post mortem examination, and rendered a verdict of "death from natural causes." As the trunk of the deceased could not be found, a subscription list was circulated, and by her friends, and a sufficiency of money raised to pay for having her body decently interred in Hilldale Cemetery.

Miss Buchanan arrived in this city about five years before her death, and bore an irreproachable character for honesty and integrity. She was an exemplary member of one of the Presbyterian churches, and her sudden death was a source of grief to a large circle of friends, who, although they suspected that she had been unfairly dealt with, were unwilling to believe that she had been poisoned.

MISS BUCHANAN'S BODY TO BE EXHUMED.

District Attorney Kirkpatrick, who was instrumental in eliciting the above facts, visited the Mayor's office last night, and, at his instance, officer John Herron made an information before Mayor Lowry against Mrs. Grinder, charging her with procuring Miss Buchanan's death by means of poison, and another complaint was lodged against her. Miss Buchanan's body will be exhumed to-day, and a thorough analysis of the stomach made by an experienced chemist, with a view of ascertaining whether or not poison was used. It is said that mercurial poisons can be detected unless the body has been entirely decomposed, and although the poor girl has been buried nearly a year and a half, hopes are entertained that it is not yet too late to act in the matter, and that justice will be pursued in regard to the other supposed victims.

MRS. GRINDER IN JAIL.

Mrs. Grinder is confined in the county jail, in one of the cells in the female ward. On Saturday morning she became quite sick and vomited freely. When Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician to the Jail, was sent for, who gave her some medicine, with instructions how to use it. After the Doctor had taken his departure, she sent for another physician, but at the request of her legal adviser refused to see him, and he was not called on by Dr. McCandless. Yesterday afternoon she was much better. Her little daughter is in the cell with her together with a colored prisoner who was placed there to attend upon her during her sickness. An effort has been made by some charitable persons to induce Mrs. G. to consent to the removal of her child, but she refuses to permit her to leave. Mr. Grinder visited the jail yesterday afternoon, and obtained permission to go to his wife's cell, but the Warden would not consent. Mrs. Grinder, however, was informed that she could see her husband at the office, when she was also stated that she was too weak to walk that far. She appears to be well supplied with money, and her meals are furnished from the Warden's table.

Mrs. Grinder will have a hearing before the Mayor to-day, when Prof. Wm. M. Gray, of this city, making an analysis of a number of drugs found in a bureau drawer in her dwelling, will probably be prepared to give the result of his investigation.

THE BOYD'S HILL MYSTERY.

Probable Clue to the Identity of the Murdered Man.

Yesterday, the spot where the horrible tragedy of last Thursday morning took place, was visited by hundreds of other men, women and children, who stood about the hill in groups, discussing the horrors of the awful scene, leaving as they had come, dissatisfied and terror stricken.

It is not improbable, from what our reporter has been able to glean from parties who claim to have information, that the murdered man was George Gerzer, from Wheeling, Va. He may not have been known in Wheeling, but his former residence, with his parents, was in Illinois. He was probably a soldier in the Cavalry service, and it is possible that he may have been discharged at Wheeling, from whence he may have found his way to this city. However this may be, it is important that the authorities who have the matter in hand, should institute some inquiry in the direction thus indicated.

The present suspense of the people of this city, requires that the search for the perpetrators of the Boyd's Hill brutality be not abandoned until they are brought to justice.

FEMALE COLLEGE.—The fall term of the Pittsburgh Female College will commence to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. This popular institution was never in a more prosperous condition than at present, and the increasing patronage bestowed upon it by the friends in the number of lady pupils in attendance. Under the able management of Rev. L. C. Vincent, D.D., and his talented Faculty, the Pittsburgh Female College has rapidly grown into public favor, and has a reputation coextensive with the limits of the Union.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Eberle presents this evening the ever popular play of "Ingomar," with Mr. Chapelle in the principle character, and the management as Parthenia, Miss Annie Ince, who has been re-engaged for six nights, will execute a new dance, after which the laughable farce of "Nobbs Will Turn Him Out" will be performed.

Miss Charlotte Thompson, the distinguished actress, is engaged, and will appear at the Opera House, on Monday next.

THEATRE.—Mrs. Ettie Henderson will commence an engagement of six nights this evening, when she will appear in the Military play, in which she sustained Margaret Pfeiffer's domestic drama of "Pawnbroker, the Cricket." She will be ably supported by the excellent company.

In relation to future attractions at the theatre, we are informed by manager Henderson that he has now under contract the following named artistes, who will appear in rapid succession:—J. H. Hackett, L. P. Barrett, Miss Annetta Ince, Miss Laura Keene, Mr. J. H. Taylor, Miss Lizzie Weston, Miss Lizzie Hier, Italian Opera, Yankee Locke, Matilda Herron, Miss Kate Reignolds, J. A. J. Neafie, Miss J. M. Davenport, Julia Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau, John Brougham, Emma Waller, and a host of others.

BLIND TOM TO-NIGHT.—The celebrated colored boy pianist, Blind Tom, will commence a series of entertainments at Masonic Hall this evening. Wherever this musical phenomenon has appeared he has created the greatest excitement in musical circles by the wonderful manner in which he performs. There is no tune that once having heard he cannot perform. Our citizens will have an opportunity of hearing him to-night.

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
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U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description

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Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 27, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
United States 5-20's, old	.....	107
United States 6's, 1881, old	.....	107 50
United States 7-30's, first issue	99 25	99 75
United States 10-40's	.....	98 50
United States Certificates	98 00	.....
Gold	1 40	.....
Allegheny County 6's	70 00	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	81 00	.....
Lawrence County 6's	45 00	.....
Butler County 6's	.....	80 00
Allegheny Valley R. R.	7 00	.....
Connellsville R. R.	9 25	.....
Connellsville R. R. interest	75	.....
Citizens' National Bank	80 00	.....
Iron City National Bank	80 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufacts' National	85 00	.....
People's National Bank	103 00	.....
Third National	125 00	.....
Columbia	25 00	.....
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	56
Central Beef	.....	85
Federal	.....	85
McAdoo	.....	10
Murray	.....	70
Ohio Valley	.....	80
Paxton	.....	2 20
Pithole	.....	60
Ross	.....	30
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	75
Union Lubric	.....	20
Western Pennsylvania	.....	1 50
Mingo Coal	.....	12 00
Rouseville	.....	2 75
Bunkard Creek Union	.....	1 00
Phœnix	.....	1 10

SALES OF

$500 7 30's.....99 50

SATURDAY, August 26, P. M.

The Stock and Money Market is steadily recovering from the shock it received by the recent failures and frauds in New York, and as the general searches and examinations which have been making have developed no further defalcations of importance confidence is being restored, and in all probability, there will now be an increased speculative feeling and a consequent advance in prices.

Capitalists will feel assured that a more rigid scrutiny will hereafter prevail, and thus lessen the chances of failure, and country bankers and operators have received another (expensive to some) warning against entrusting their accounts with city houses, who are engaged in stock operations on *their own accounts*. Such houses offer better terms than regular banks and bankers as to interest, but should be avoided as depositories for money.

We are sometimes inclined to think that it would be very proper to have the Legislature declare it a crime for any bank or bankers to make use of their capital or deposits to speculate in stocks or gold, and that they should be compelled to confine their investments to such regular securities as might be designated.

The principal interest by banks is a source of much mischief, among which may be mentioned the necessity of resorting to such houses as that of Ketchum in order to obtain an increased rate. Speculation in gold or stocks, and the enhancing the rate of interest in previous seasons, done our State banks have from policy declined paying interest on deposits, and it would be well for Congress to so amend the law, as to prohibit National Banks from doing so. Our National system should be made as safe for depositors as the old one at least, and such a prohibition would go far towards rendering it so.

The transactions in Oil stocks in the Philadelphia and New York markets are on the increase, without, however, as yet, advancing prices materially. The return of many of the operators from their summer recreations will doubtless have its influence, people will speculate, and the fluctuations in government securities are so small that they will resort to the less solid stocks, among which Oils will always be found the favorite because of the extraordinary occasional success of some.

Our telegraphic reports give the quotations of the leading stocks in Philadelphia, and New York. United States is very firm and Oil Creek shows an advancing tendency. This stock is certainly very cheap if it continues to pay the dividends as heretofore. The New York *Evening Express* says of it:

There has been considerable attention lately directed towards the shares of the Oil Creek Company, and very justly, as they are undoubtedly the cheapest purchases for investment. The Company has paid dividends for the past year at the rate of per annum per month on the capital stock, $1,000,000, and for the last one month ten per cent. The property consists of a large estate on the Allegheny River near Oil City, eight miles from the railroad at Titusville. It is close to the railroad depot, and has a branch track running from the depot to the booth to